SOUTH-EASTERN STATE OF NIGERIA. Ministry of economic development and reconstruction

FIRST STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970 - 74

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FIRST STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970-74

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SECTION I—BACKGROUND

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF PAST PLANNING EXPERIENCE

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

The South-Eastern State of Nigeria was carved out of the former Eastern Nigeria on the 27th day of May, 1967. The only past planning experience she has had is that of Economic Development Planning of the former Eastern Nigeria. This development planning began in 1945 when a ten-year development plan for Nigeria was drawn up under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. Due to constitutional changes in 1954 it became necessary to regionalize that Development Plan, and thus the 1951–56 plan was curtailed to end after the 1954–55 fiscal year. Later on it became necessary to make further changes and new Development Plans were drawn up to cover 1955–62. The Eastern Nigeria Development Programme 1958–62 envisaged a capital expenditure of £20.7 million. These development plans, beginning in 1945 concentrated on providing the basic services, such as communication, education, health and water supplies which constitute the infrastructure for future development. The bulk of the development was concentrated in the areas now known as East Central State.

2. The next Development Programmes covered the period 1962–68. In Eastern Nigeria these programmes had a total capital outlay of £108.92 million and envisaged two main goals, namely,

(*i*) expanded opportunities of paid employment to absorb school leavers; and

(*ii*) the modernization of agricultural methods through the adoption of improved techniques, intensified agricultural education and changes in land tenure.

The second objective favoured South-Eastern State which had good agricultural land, and resulted in the establishment within the State of many large plantations, the increase in the number and area of peasants' palm-groves, cocoa-farms and rubber holdings. Except for the construction of the Calabar Cement Factory and the initiation of work on the Calabar–Ikom Road construction, the other objectives of that plan—

(*a*) strengthening the private sector by providing it with financial assistance;

(*b*) encouragement of technical training and science education;

(*c*) reduction of disparity in the levels of development by embarking on the development of special areas as the Cross River basin,

had only salutatory effects in the South-Eastern State.

THE GROWTH OF EXPORTS:

3. As a result of natural endowment and the previous economic development plan policies towards primary production, the South-Eastern State is depending heavily on the export of primary products to maintain its economic growth. This applies particularly to palm produce which is the main export commodity of the State. As it is done in other States, the organization of the exports of most of the primary products from the South-Eastern State is handled by a Statutory Board—"The South-Eastern State Marketing Board". There is also a central marketing organization—"The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company".

4. The South-Eastern State Marketing Board, in concert with similar Marketing Boards in the country, has been established for the following objectives:—

(*i*) to stabilize producer prices within the crop season by fixing legal minimum buying prices tenable for a whole season and to minimize price fluctuation between seasons;

(*ii*) to maintain and control an efficient organization for the purchase of produce;

(*iii*) to maintain prescribed grades and standards of quality and to improve the quality of export produce by all suitable means;

(*iv*) to provide funds and allocate them to the appropriate authorities by means of grants, loans, investment and endowments for the purpose of development and research.

It controls the export of the following commodities:—

Beniseed	Palm-kernels
Cocoa	Groundnuts
Palm oil	Soya-beans

5. The following are the important export commodities of the State:—

(*a*) *Palm produce.*—Represents about 80 per cent. by value of the State's exports. In 1968, due to difficulties presented by the civil war, only about 13,000 tons of palm-kernel and 8,000 tons of palm oil were exported from South-Eastern State as compared with an estimated figure of 118,300 tons for palm kernel and 52,000 tons for palm oil, during the same period. Of a total export of about 300,000 tons of palm produce in 1964 from the former Eastern Nigeria, about 65 per cent. came from South-Eastern State.

(*b*) *Cocoa.*—About 21,000 tons were available for export in 1969 as against 20,000 tons exported in 1968.

(*c*) *Rubber.*—Export of rubber has risen from 2,000 in 1968 to 8,000 tons in 1969 and is likely to rise even more in the future.

(*d*) *Beniseed, Soya-beans and Groundnuts.*—These crops constitute a small fraction of exports from the State.

(*e*) *Timber.*—Export figures for 1968 and 1969 are not available. However, the State is rich in timber resources. It is envisaged that much of it will be exploited during the plan period.

The table below shows the volume and value of the State's principal exports in 1968 and 1969.

Year	*Commodity Exported*	*Quantity Exported (in tons)*	*Value in £N'000*	*Value as of % Total*
1968 ..	Palm-kernel	12,756	574.0	39.0
	Palm Oil	8,978	377.1	26.0
	Cocoa	2,000	500.0	34.0
	Beniseed	173	9.9	1.0
1969 ..	Palm-kernel	11,320	5,324.5	40.8
	Palm Oil	52,130	2,189.5	16.8
	Cocoa	21,670	5,418.0	41.6
	Groundnuts	1,620	65.0	0.5
	Soya-beans	600	15.0	0.1
	Beniseed	600	34.2	0.2

MINERALS:

6. No detailed mineralogical survey of the State is available. But petroleum oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in the off-shores of the State and this will soon enter the market as one of the important commodities exported from the State. Natural gas has also been discovered in commercial quantities in Ikot Akata and other places in the State.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:

7. The main areas of social development are the expansion of education and health services. The importance which the State Government attaches to Education is illustrated by the size of her expenditure on education thus:—

Financial Year	*Expenditure in £ million*	*Expenditure on Education as % of Total*
1968–69	£1.8	24.0
1969–70	£2.8	24.6

This expenditure covers Primary, Secondary and Technical education as well as Teacher Training Institutions. The extent of educational services may be seen from the table below:—

GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Year	*Type of School*	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Pupils*	*No. of Teachers*
1968 ..	Primary School	1,675	324,274	9,510
	Secondary (Grammar) School ..	54	10,662	673
	Secondary (Commercial) School	4	800	52
	Trade School	2	190	14
	Teacher Training College	23	2,403	160
1969 ..	Primary School	1,700	341,000	9,743
	Secondary (Grammar) School	46*	11,500	616
	Secondary Commercial School	4	900	48
	Trade School	2	367	23
	Teacher Training College	11**	2,690	162

* Reduction is due to closure of some schools.
** Reduction is due to integration.

HEALTH SERVICES:

8. These had received great attention from the Government in the past development plans. The main attention had been directed to the maintenance of Government and Voluntary Agency medical and health institutions. The table below shows the number of such institutions and the size of facilities they offer.

GROWTH OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Type of facility	1968 *Number of establishments*	*Beds*	1969 *Number of establishments*	*Beds*
Hospitals and clinics ..	24	2,400	24	2,400
Maternity Homes	33	396	33	396
Health Centres	9	54	9	54
Tuberculosis Centres ..	2	85	2	85
Mental Homes	1	29	1	29
Leper Colony	3	160	3	160
Total	72	3,124	72	3,124

INVESTMENT GROWTH:

9. Lack of adequate infrastructure and capital discouraged any considerable investment in the private sector. Investment by Nigerians were mostly in buildings and transport. Foreign investment which was low in this State as compared with the rest of the former Eastern Nigeria was concentrated in plantation agriculture. The Government also invested in plantation agriculture during the 1962–68 plan period. Other major public investments were in the Calabar Cement Factory and the Obudu Cattle Ranch.

CHAPTER 2

THE WAR ECONOMY

WAR DAMAGE TO ECONOMY:

The South-Eastern State of Nigeria shares along with the other two States in the former Eastern Nigeria, and to a certain extent, with the Mid-Western State, the misfortune of having been ravaged by the civil war of 6th July, 1967–12th January, 1970. The extent of physical damage to the economy is staggering and the refugee problem is immense. Prominent attention must be given to the urgent need to rehabilitate the people and reconstruct the physical damages in the first two years of this plan period. It is only when these have been successfully tackled that any strategy for social transformation can be successfully implemented. Moreover, a high overall economic growth with a view to achieving "self sustained growth" by the end of the Plan Period will be impossible to achieve unless rehabilitation and reconstruction are taken in the same stride with development projects. The worst damages had been in the border areas of Ikot Ekpene, Enyong and Abak Divisions.

DAMAGE TO PRIMARY PRODUCTION SECTOR:

The South-Eastern State shares with the rest of the country the problem arising from a heavy dependence on peasant agriculture for her economy and for the financing of her development. Plantation Agriculture contributes less than 10 per cent. of agricultural export and the remaining 90 per cent. is accounted for by peasant farms. With the disruption of normal life as a result of the war, food production together with cash crops production has been greatly affected. It will require about £2.18 million to rehabilitate primary production in the public sector alone and a lot more if the cost of assisting farmers, fishermen and sawyers to rehabilitate their establishments is added. Fortunately, under Phase 1 of the Plan, considerable assistance has been obtained both from within and from outside the country.

EFFECT OF WAR ON INDUSTRIES:

In the field of Trade and Industry, the war has made things more difficult both for the public and the private sectors. The Veneer and Plywood factory, and the Calabar Cement Factory, in which considerable investment was made, hardly went into production when the hostilities began and put them out of action. The Opobo Boat-Yard was badly hit by the war and was also put out of action. The equipment and tools were damaged and these need to be replaced. The small-scale industries particularly those belonging to the many Co-operative Societies and other private individuals were damaged as well. These again require rehabilitation if the economy is to be reactivated.

EFFECT OF WAR ON WORKS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR:

In the public works and transport sector major damages were done to roads, bridges, water works, public buildings and their furniture, pontoon ferries, workshop machinery and equipment. The effect of these has been that the weak pre-war transport system has been badly disrupted and evacuation of produce and transportation of food from one part of the State to other has been hampered. To rehabilitate these will cost about £2.83 million.

DAMAGE TO MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

In the Medical and Health sector the main effect of the war has been the loss of equipment and drugs from medical institutions. In some cases buildings themselves had been damaged. To restore them to pre-war standard, more outlay in drugs, equipment and manpower, quite apart from drugs and equipment supplied under the emergency programme, will have to be put in.

Most of the rebel soldiers camped in school compounds. Considerable damage has therefore been done to schools (primary schools, secondary schools and teacher training colleges). Normal educational programmes have been seriously affected because of damage to school buildings, and the looting of furniture and other school property.

DAMAGES TO TOWNS AND VILLAGES:

A preliminary survey to determine the extent of damage to towns and villages, particularly to private property, reveals that 733,000 families had been displaced from their homes. It is estimated that the sum of £25.8 million will be needed to build houses for them. Of this amount, £5.5 million will be needed to rebuild houses in the urban centres, and the balance of £20.3 million will be used to rebuild rural areas. The breakdown of the rebuilding programme was given in the preliminary survey as follows:—

Division	*No. of Buildings*		*Estimated cost £N'000*		*Total Cost*
	Urban	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	
Ikot Ekpene	3,260	34,460	3,260	10,338	13,598
Abak	60	8,410	60	2,523	2,583
Enyong	210	6,230	210	1,869	2,079
Eket	244	5,220	244	1,566	1,810
Calabar	550	2,720	550	816	1,366
Uyo	104	3,660	104	1,080	1,184
Opobo	254	2,640	254	792	1,046
Obubra	321	1,405	321	421.5	742.5
Ogoja	188	1,860	188	558	746
Obudu	209	722	209	216.6	425.6
Ikom	93	405	93	121.5	214.5
Total	5,493	67,672	5,493	20,301.6	25,794.6

GENERAL:

It is against this background of the need to rehabilitate and reconstruct a war impoverished and stagnant economy with a rapidly growing population which heavily depend on peasant agriculture, but lack an adequate network of roads and capital to develop abundant unexploited resources, that the South-Eastern State of Nigeria enters the first year of the 1970–74 Reconstruction and Development Plan Period.

SECTION II—DECISION FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 3

MAIN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The main aims are expressed by the following hierarchy of objectives:—

(1) Replacement and Reconstruction of facilities and assets looted and/or destroyed during the war in order to ensure immediate revival of economic and social life in all sectors of the economy.

(2) Restoration and development of facilities for produce evacuation, as road opening, stores and water transport facilities.

(3) Expansion of food production over and above the pre-war level in agriculture and fishery, emphasizing the higher protein content of the food.

(4) Improvement and expansion of tree crops at the plantations and private farms in order to increase the main source of the Nation's foreign exchange and also the revenue of the State Government and the farmers.

(5) Modest development of industrial production based on processing of agricultural products and local raw materials as well as creating conditions for further industrial development in the next Plan Period.

(6) Building of the infrastructure of the State, especially in road network, so that all parts of the State could be linked in order to promote compact State life both administratively and economically.

(7) Improvement of the health services of the people by creating more Health Centres and facilities for the training of nurses as well as a Central Specialized Hospital.

(8) Improvement of education in primary, secondary, post-secondary and teacher training schools, paying particular attention to, and laying emphasis on the establishment and expansion of technical education facilities in the State.

(9) Provision of measures to facilitate better financing of indigenous businessmen.

CHAPTER 4

THE PLAN STRATEGY

1. The recent civil war has displaced about 1,000,000 citizens of South-Eastern State of Nigeria. Many of them still need resettlement. These families have lost their occupation, property and sources of income. Much damage has been done to plantations, farms, industries, roads, hospitals and schools. It is the intention of the Government, during the life of the current plan, to rehabilitate these farms, industries, enterprises and institutions and replace capital equipment looted and/or destroyed during the war. There is also an urgent need to reconstruct and repair all roads, bridges and buildings damaged or destroyed during the war. In order to hasten the process of implementing the programme in this sector, the State Government expects to obtain from the Federal Government a total of £5.727 million in the following forms:—

— £2,180,700 as grant for the rehabilitation and replacement of looted/destroyed equipment and tools in Government Plantations and Pioneer Oil Mills;

— £326,000 as grant to assist various industries replace damaged/looted equipment and reactivate their operations;

— £3,220,300 as grants for the rehabilitation of road network and health services and for the replacement of their looted property.

2. The quick revival of the State economy depends not only on the recovery of the production of the main tree crops, but also on the possibility of evacuating their products to Calabar port. Effective produce evacuation increases our volume of export and the country's foreign exchange earnings. Consequently, the reconstruction and opening of feeder roads in production areas as well as the connection of production areas with Calabar which will cost £9.66 million form the key problem. There is an urgent need to open broad transport connection between the mainland and Calabar through roads and waterways. £1.00 million is necessary for expansion of river transport, building of stores and jetties and purchase of ferries.

3. Further economic development of the State rests on a sound agricultural base: cash crop production and food production. Food production in the State must be enough to help feed the displaced families and further meet the increasing demand from the growing population. For food production, private farmers will be assisted by pilot extension schemes and with the supply of new varieties of seeds and seedlings of maize, rice, cassava, yams, soyabeans, etc. £739,850 is needed for this programme. Live-stock production should be encouraged by pilot extension scheme for poultry, cattle, etc. A total of £286,900 will be needed in order to supply the farmers with selected animals. The extension of Veterinary Services will need £144,000. A modest start of fishery production with modern facilities, completes the Food Production Programme. For this purpose three trawlers together with shore facilities which will cost £210,000 are needed.

4. The cash crop sector will still bring an increase in the volume of foreign exchange and provide the main source of revenue to the State. Steps will be taken to improve production in this sector. In the case of Oil Palm Plantations, expansion will be limited to increased exploitation and utilization of the existing acreages. Modest expansion is planned only in the case of cocoa plantations. Primary producers will be encouraged to expand their holdings and output with free supply of chemicals and selected variety of seedlings through extension schemes. To be able to implement this scheme, the State requires a financial assistance of £2.015 million and a low interest loan of £1.5 million.

5. The main task in the field of industrial production consists of the starting and the running of the present industrial facilities. The expansion of the industrial production over this level is proposed only in modest form and is concentrated on the establishment of a palm kernel crushing plant that can immediately use the primary product of palm kernels available in the State. Other projects are only of small research character and should also provide assistance to the local small-scale industries to improve their production. Pilot projects in pottery and ceramics and cocoa wine research will serve this purpose. £148,540 will be needed to implement this scheme. It is expected that more information on further industrial development will be collected during this planning period. The main source of this information should be the proposed general mineral research of the whole territory of the State which is expected to be conducted under the U.N. Technical Assistance.

6. For the economic, political and administrative life of the new State, it is necessary to build up the infrastructure in a way that the creation of a compact state life will be made possible. Transport connections between different parts of the State and the State Capital are urgently needed. These are expected to cost £9.66 million.

7. The extension of routine medical services to the people of the rural areas will require the establishment of a number of Health Centres, improvement of the services of the existing hospitals through the building of specialized units and the creation of adequate facilities for the training of nurses and other hospital personnel. This is expected to cost the State £1.7 million during the plan period.

8. There is an urgent need to increase the enrolment in schools and the quality of Education in the State and to modify the curriculum to suit the needs of the economy. For this purpose, improvement of secondary schools is essential. There is a proposal for the building of new secondary schools, £600,000 will be needed for this and for the improvement of teaching conditions. As an important step forward, there is a proposal to build four Trade Centres at an estimated cost of £600,000. For the same purpose, there is also a plan to open a College of Technology in the State at an estimated capital outlay of £2 million and it is hoped that this will house an A.T.T.C.* as well. This is in accordance with the Government policy to encourage and develop technical and vocational education in the State. The proposal to build new libraries both in the State Capital and in the Divisions at a cost of £250,000 completes the programme on this sector.

GENERAL STRATEGY OF THE PLAN:

The general strategy of the Plan consists of two main branches that support each other. The first consists of the consolidation of the present economic structure with modest expansion and the creation of conditions for industrial development in the future. The programme for food production forms a background of future development. The second consists of the creation of conditions for the realization of compact economic, political and administrative life in the new State. The building up of a transport network and other economic infrastructure which are the essential prerequisites for further economic and social development of the State is receiving adequate and keen attention. The total capital outlay needed for the implementation of the Public Sector of the State's Four-Year Reconstruction and Development Plan is therefore estimated at over £40.5 million, £29.57 million is reflected in the State Plan.

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* Advanced Teachers Training College.

CHAPTER 5

PLANNING MACHINERY

The main Planning Machinery consists of:—

(*i*) The Executive Council.

(*ii*) The Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction.

(*iii*) Various Executive Ministries and Corporations.

(*iv*) The Economic Advisory Committee.

2. The ultimate decision on the Plan and planning rests with the State's Executive Council. To assist that Council, an Economic Development Division has been established in the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction with the following as its functions:—

(*i*) Definition or analysis of planning goals.

(*ii*) Planning of infrastructure to facilitate achievement of goals.

(*iii*) Assigning of responsibilities to Ministries for sector programmes and individual projects—in short, the strengthening of sectoral planning.

(*iv*) Formulation of Integrated Plans for the State.

(*v*) Arranging of priorities in investments for the State.

(*vi*) Co-ordination of economic activities and policies of the State (resources, capital and manpower).

(*vii*) Submission of Development Plans, investment proposals and recommendations to the State Executive Council.

The planning exercise covers physical, economic and social planning.

3. Executive Ministries are required to set up, in consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, small Planning Units for their sectoral planning. These planning units of Ministries/Departments will work in close collaboration with the Economic Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. At all stages of the compilation of the Plan, all Ministries are consulted. Indeed, in almost all cases, the projects and programmes are initiated and submitted by various Ministries; and while it is the responsibility of each Ministry to execute and supervise their specific projects, the overall co-ordination of the activities will be carried out by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction.

4. In accord with the principle of promoting involvement and participation of the public and the private sectors, an Economic Advisory Committee has been set up. The function of the Committee which is advisory in the main is "to investigate generally the economic problems and potentialities of the State and make recommendations on broad planning policy to guide the Government". The Committee is composed of men of high integrity and acumen from various walks of life, and from different sectors of the economy. The design is to enable the Government to benefit from the views of a cross-section of the population especially the private sector.

5. Maximum efficiency of Government administration is indispensable to the successful implementation of the Plan. The entire network of the State's administrative machinery will

be stretched to meet the challenges posed by the Plan. To this end, Development Officers have been appointed to rural areas where they will work closely with Administrative Officers. These newly established Development Councils will *mount* their development projects within the context of the South-Eastern State Reconstruction and Development Plan.

6. Finally the Government will collaborate with the Federal Government and other Governments in the country in carrying out manpower surveys, agricultural surveys, rural economy surveys and other projects and programmes in the Plan.

CHAPTER 6

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

The South-Eastern State has a rich variety of Agricultural and other primary resources which can be developed and/or exploited. The State constitutes the single largest palm produce area in the Federation. About 60 per cent. of the palm oil and palm kernel produced in the former Eastern Nigeria came from the area of the South-Eastern State. These provide the foundation for extraction and crushing mills together with the manufacture of by-products. Cocoa and Rubber are the other important export produce of the State. An average of over 10,000 tons of cocoa beans are exported yearly from the State.

2. The forest reserves cover 2,476.3 square miles or about 22.2 per cent. of the State's land mass. They are capable of producing 110,000 million cubic feet of timber annually. The species consist of such trees as mahogany, opepe, iroko, mangrove and others.

3. Live-stock species in the State include goats, sheep, pigs, short-horned cattle and poultry.

4. The northern part of the State is a net exporter of food crops. Important food crops are yams, cassava, rice, cocoyams, maize and plantain.

5. The State possesses 80 miles of coastline, and three important rivers (*viz.*, the Cross River, Calabar River and Kwa-Iboe River) and their tributaries. From these shrimps, crayfish, prawns, bonga, sardinella spp., sharks, bigeyes, croakers are harvested. At present about 15,000 tons of fish are produced annually in the State but potentiality exists for this output to be doubled, even trebled in a short time.

6. Natural sources of power exist at the following places:—

(*a*) Natural gas well at Ikot Akata

(*b*) Water-fall on Kwa River near Aningeje

(*c*) Water-fall on the Cross River at Agbokum near Ikom.

7. The mineral resources have not been fully investigated, but the following ones have been found and/or exploited:—

(*a*) Petroleum at Eket, (off-shore), and Ikot Akata

(*b*) Limestone at Mfamosing and Odukpani

(*c*) Salt at Okpoma near Ogoja

(*d*) Lead and Zinc at Nkarasii in Ikom Division

(*e*) Barytes and galena at Yache-Gabu in Ogoja Division.

8. Above all, the State is rich in human resources. It has a total of about 4.1 million active and energetic people, who are education and progress conscious, quick to learn and never afraid of changes, now concentrated on an area of 11,166 square miles. This gives an average population density of 320 persons per square mile; with a higher density in the south-western area and a lower density in the rest of the area.

9. Immense potentialities of tourism exist at the Obudu hills, and at the sand-beaches near Ibeno and Opobo.

SECTION III.—PUBLIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER 7

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

TITLE	*Total Outlay*		*New Investment*		*Rehabilitation*	
	Allocation £'000,000	*% of Grand Total*	*Allocation* £'000,000	*% of Total*	*Allocation* £'000,000	*% of Total*
General Administration ..	1.835	5.20	0.935	3.16	0.900	15.71
Primary Production	10.643	30.15	8.462	28.62	2.181	38.08
Mining	10 *t*	—	10 *t*	—	—	—
Industry	3.335	9.45	3.009	10.17	0.326	5.69
Fuel and Power	10 *t*	—	10 *t*	—	10 *t*	—
Water Supplies	2.050	5.80	2.040	6.93	0.010	0.17
Transport System	8.127	23.02	6.210	21.00	1.917	33.47
Town and Country Planning ..	2.000	5.67	2.000	6.79	10 *t*	—
Commerce and Finance ..	0.100	0.28	0.100	0.33	—	—
Education	4.214	11.94	4.214	14.25	10 *t*	—
Health	2.093	5.93	1.700	5.74	0.393	6.86
Information Services	0.500	1.41	0.500	1.69	—	—
Labour and Social Welfare ..	0.400	1.13	0.400	1.35	—	—
Grand Total/Total ..	35.297	100.0	29.570	100.0	5.727	100.0

(*ii*) The South-Eastern State Reconstruction and Development Plan 1970–74 envisages a total planned outlay of £40,827,000. Of this amount, £29,570,000 is devoted to new investments in the State Plan, £5.5 million appears in the Federal Government programmes and £5,727,000 or 14 per cent. is devoted to the reconstruction of physical damages caused by the civil war. This does not include reconstruction of villages destroyed by the war for which the Federal Government's policy on this issue is awaited.

(*iii*) The outline of the programme is arranged according to branch activity, and represents outlay in the public sector only. The outlay for Works and Transport which is about 39 per cent. of the total outlay, is the largest. This is necessitated by the desire of the Government to provide the necessary infrastructure which was not there before.

(*iv*) The Primary Production sector accounts for 26 per cent. of the total outlay, and this expresses the importance accorded to Agriculture in the present plan. It also shows the Government's belief that there will be a high rate of growth and much more will be added to our State's income if capital is invested in improved Agriculture as a first priority alternative; this will also provide a good base for a sound industrial development at a second stage. Most of the programmes here are completion of projects already being substantially implemented.

(*v*) The Education Sector accounts for about 10 per cent. of the total outlay, and expresses the importance given in the Plan to the development of manpower.

(*vi*) The Town and Country Planning Sector accounts for 5 per cent. of the total outlay, and this expresses the emphasis given to schemes for the rapid return of displaced persons to their homes and to productive economic activity, and the creation of good environment for industrial development.

CHAPTER 8

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

1. Primary Production

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
1.	Rehabilitation of Oil-palm Plantations	505.97	860.34
2.	Rehabilitation of Cocoa Plantations	331.40	495.38
3.	Rehabilitation of Rubber Plantations	112.81	117.20
4.	Rehabilitation of Pioneer Oil Mills	272.00	272.00
5.	Replacement of Equipment at Abak Farm Institute ..	50.00	50.00
6.	Rehabilitation of Obudu Cattle Ranch	251.35	385.78
	Total	1,523.53	2,180.70

Projects 1–4 are intended to rehabilitate the existing South-Eastern State Agricultural Development Corporation Plantations and their processing facilities so as to enable them resume normal production as soon as possible. There are, in all, 14 estates:

6 cocoa estates
6 oil-palm estates
2 rubber estates

with a total of 100,000 cultivable acres. Before the civil war, export from these plantations earned annually about £N'1 million in foreign exchange. Much has since been destroyed in the plantations and some equipment, vehicles, plants and buildings damaged or looted must be replaced and maintenance work executed within two years if production is to resume. Besides, access roads to the plantations, together with internal roads must be repaired. It is estimated that in the next four years a minimum investment of £2,150,700 will be required mainly in the form of working capital to reactivate and step up production in these plantations. This will not only increase the revenue accruing to the Government from them but it will also earn more foreign exchange for the country. It is vital that these plantations be rehabilitated to save £8 to £10 million already invested in these plantations. The details of costs and corresponding benefits are as set below:—

Cost of Rehabilitating existing Oil Palm Plantations

	Description	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1970–74 £
1.	Arrears of maintenance operation	177,534	88,768	266,302
2.	Replacement of looted Transport	21,332	10,668	32,000
3.	Replacement of looted tools and equipment ..	1,320	660	1,980
4.	Replacement of damaged Plants	6,000	3,000	9,000
5.	Repairs to damaged buildings	19,666	9,834	29,500

COST OF REHABILITATING EXISTING OIL PALM PLANTATIONS — *continued*

	Description	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1970–74 £
6.	Replacement of looted spares	3,438	1,720	5,158
7.	Payment of arrears of land rent and other debts	26,372	13,186	39,558
8.	Overhead/other operational costs	190,932	95,468	286,400
9.	Taxes	43,371	115,063	158,434
10.	Interests	16,000	16,000	32,000
	Total .. .. £	505,965	354,367	860,332

ESTIMATED YIELDS AND REVENUE FOR OIL PALM PLANTATIONS

Description		1970–71 *Tons*	1971–72 *Tons*	*Total Tons*
Estimated Ton bunch (in tons)		57,955	71,419	129,374
Estimated Ton Palm-oil		9,659	11,903	21,562
Estimated Ton Palm-kernel		3,220	3,962	7,188
		£	£	£
Estimated value of P/O at £47 per ton	*(a)*	453,973	559,441	1,013,414
Tax of £9 per ton of P/O	*(b)*	86,931	107,127	194,088
Value of P/O less tax	*(c)*	376,042	452,314	819,356
Tax of £2 per ton of P/K	*(d)*	6,440	7,936	14,376
Value of P/K less tax	*(e)*	90,160	111,104	201,264
Total Value	*(b–e)* £	550,573	678,481	1,179,054

Formula : 6 tons of bunches = 1 ton of palm oil
18 tons of bunches = 1 ton of palm kernel
Port of shipment price for P/O = £42 + £5 building allowance
Tax on 1 ton of P/O = £9
Port of shipment price P/K = £30 + £2
Purchase tax on P/K = £2.

ESTIMATED COST OF REHABILITATING COCOA PLANTATIONS

	Description	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	1970–74 £
1.	Arrears of maintenance operations	90,554	45,278	135,832
2.	Replacement of looted transport	39,466	19,734	59,200
3.	Replacement of looted tools and equipment ..	2,295	—	2,295
4.	Replacement of damaged buildings	39,866	19,934	59,800
5.	Replacement of plants	7,000	—	7,000
6.	Repairs to damaged smoke house	975	—	975
7.	Interest on loans at 8%	8,000	8,000	16,000
8.	Arrears of land rent and other debts	22,550	—	22,550
9.	Taxes	11,932	16,648	28,580
10.	Over-head/other operational costs	108,766	54,384	163,382
	Total .. .. £	331,404	163,978	495,382

ESTIMATED CROP YIELD/REVENUE FROM EXISTING COCOA PLANTATIONS

Year of Planting	*Acreage Planted*							*Estimated Yield in dried beans*	
	Ikom	*Boje*	*Abia/ Bendeghe*	*Obrenyi*	*Obubra*	*CRFCP Ikom*	*Total*	*Ton* 1970–71	1971–72
1954 ..	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	35.6	35.6
1955 ..	264	—	—	—	—	—	264	105.6	105.6
1956 ..	269	—	—	—	—	—	269	107.6	107.6
1957 ..	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	60.0	60.0
1958 ..	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	16.4	16.4
1959 ..	256	—	—	—	—	—	256	102.4	102.4
1960 ..	248	—	240	—	—	—	488	195.2	195.2
1961 ..	330	—	833	—	—	—	1,163	465.2	465.2
1962 ..	402	160	1,404	—	225	—	2,191	876.4	816.4
1963 ..	1,040	477	1,037	97	879	—	3,530	706.0	141.2
1964 ..	1,225	584	—	618	—	—	2,427	242.7	458.4
1965 ..	—	1,000	80	—	133	81	1,294	129.4	129.4
1966 ..	—	380	—	—	—	1,923	2,303	—	230.3
1967 ..	—	301	—	—	—	1,000	1,301	—	—
Total	4,314	2,902	3,594	715	1,237	3,004	15,766	298.3	416.2

Key:

	4th Year	*5th Year*	*6th Year*	*7th Year*	*8th Year*	*9th Year*	*10th Year*
COCOA ..	150 lb.	250 lb.	500 lb.	800 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.

	Total	1970–71	1971–72
Estimated Revenue to State Government at £4/ton ..	28,580	11,932	16,648
Estimated Revenue from S.E.S.M.B. at £150/ton ..	1,071,750	447,450	624,300
Estimated Revenue Agricultural Development Corporation	1,043,170	435,518	607,652

ESTIMATED COST OF REHABILITATING EXISTING RUBBER PLANTATIONS

	Description	1970–71	1971–72	*Total*
1.	Arrears of maintenance operations	52,132	26,168	78,300
2.	Taxes	—	—	—
3.	Transport	12,600	—	12,600
4.	Replacement of tools and equipment	330	—	330
5.	Replacement of plants	2,000	—	2,000
6.	Repairs to buildings	6,132	3,068	9,200
7.	Arrears of Rent/Compensation	4,358	—	4,358
8.	Other operational costs/overhead	35,255	35,255	70,510
	Total	112,807	64,491	177,298

ESTIMATED CROP YIELD/REVENUE FROM EXISTING RUBBER PLANTATIONS

Year of Planting	Acreage Planted		Yield of dried Rubber	
	Nko	Biakpan	1970–71	1971–72
1963	555	300	159	171
1964	1,023	1,000	—	361
1965	1,148	1,020	—	—
1966	627	500	—	—
1967	233	500	—	—
1968	155	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—
	3,731	3,320	159	532

Year	Tons of Dried Rubber	Value at £168 per ton
1970–71	159	£26,712
1971–72	532	£89,376
Total	691	£116,088

ESTIMATED COST OF REHABILITATING PIONEER OIL MILLS

	Description	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	Total £
1.	Repairs to Four Mills damaged	48,000	—	48,000
2.	Repairs to two Pioneer Oil Mill Beaches	16,000	14,000	30,000
3.	Replacement of looted drums	6,000	3,000	9,000
4.	Replacement of looted transports	10,000	—	10,000
5.	Replacement of looted spares	13,000	10,000	23,000
6.	Over-head/other operational costs	76,000	76,000	152,000
	Total	169,000	103,000	272,000

(*ii*) Project No. 5 envisages the rehabilitation of existing Farm Institute at Abak. It aims at replacing the equipment which had been looted from this Institute. When these have been replaced, the farm institute will offer six to nine months course for fifty students.

(*iii*) Project No. 6 aims at the rehabilitation of the existing Obudu Cattle Ranch which has lost livestock and equipment. Some of the animals and equipment both on the Ranch and Hotel were removed. In order to resuscitate the Ranch, it is necessary to

replace the looted animals as well. Details of the estimated cost of rehabilitating the Ranch are as shown below:—

Description	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	Total £
1. Replacement of looted Breeding Stock	124,200	62,100	186,300
2. Replacement of looted Livestock equipment	10,332	5,168	15,500
3. Replacement of looted Livestock Feeds	17,332	—	—
4. Replacement of looted Transport	34,666	—	—
5. Replacement of looted Cold Store facilities	4,000	—	—
6. Repair to damaged buildings	10,000	5,000	15,000
7. Replacement of looted Transceiver	2,000	—	2,200
8. Repair to Hill Roads	9,332	4,668	14,000
9. Repair to Ranch Water Works	2,000	—	2,000
10. Rebuilding of destroyed vegetable garden	6,000	—	6,000
11. Labour/Staff/Wages	30,488	30,488	60,978
12. Administrative Expenses	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total £	251,350	134,426	385,778

ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM OBUDU CATTLE RANCH

Items	1970–71 £	1971–72 £	Total £
1. Sale of fattened cattle (Beef)	150,000	150,000	300,000
2. Sale of culled cattle (Beef)	36,000	48,000	84,000
3. Sale of Pigs (Pork)	1,500	2,500	4,000
4. Sale of Sheep (Mutton)	1,000	1,500	2,500
5. Sale of Eggs	2,500	3,000	5,500
6. Sale of Chicken	300	400	700
7. Sale of butter and milk	3,000	4,000	7,000
8. Revenue from horse and donkey riding	30	40	70
9. Revenue from Ranch Hotel	50,000	50,000	100,000
10. Sales of vegetables	1,50c	2,000	3,500
Total £	245,830	261,440	506,270

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'00* 1970–71	1970–74
7	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Pioneer Oil Mills	12.00	12.00
8	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Tree Crop Farms	53.00	53.00
9	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Textile Mills	11.00	11.00
10	Rehabilitation of Cement Factory	200.00	200.00
11	Rehabilitation of Opobo Boat Yard	50.00	50.00
	Total £	326.00	326.00

(*i*) There is no sufficient industrial base in the economy of the South-Eastern State. The few newly established industries, the operation of which was halted by the outbreak of the civil war, must be reactivated as soon as possible. The total outlay is £326,000.

(*ii*) *Project* 7.—This envisages the rehabilitation of four Co-operative Pioneer Oil Mills, the following items of which were destroyed/looted during the war:—

Water pumps	Lubricants
Nut crackers	Bales of empty jute bags
Spare parts (assorted)	One-ton scale
Empty drums	Five-ton lorries
Try-pans	Try-rods.

In addition the mills require working capital to reactivate operations. These mills are sources of employment in the rural area and productive economic activity. The estimated cost of replacing the items above at £2,000 per mill is £8,000 plus four five-ton lorries at £4,000. Outlay is required in the form of soft loans to the co-operative societies.

(*iii*) *Project* 8.—The project aims at rehabilitating ten oil palm farms, and one cocoa farm, all developed and of total area of 6,922 acres. Processing and marketing equipment such as hydraulic oil presses, testing equipment, etc. and working capital are also needed. The Co-operative Societies' £1 million was lost during the war. They are not now in a position to equip their farms. The estimated cost of the project is:—

	£
(*a*) Cost of tools and equipment for ten farms at £4,000 each	40,000
(*b*) Equipment and tools for four Rubber Farms at £3,000 each	12,000
(*c*) Equipment and tools for one Cocoa Farm at £1,000 each	1,000
Total .. .. £	53,000

(*iv*) *Project* 9.—This envisages the replacement of looted/damaged looms, yarns, dyestuff chemicals in eleven established weaving industries which cannot go into production now owing to losses sustained during the war. These mills are productive economic activities and they offer employment opportunities in the rural areas. The estimated cost is as follows:—

	£
(*a*) Replacement of eleven looms, etc., at £500 per society	5,500
(*b*) Working capital at £500 per industry	5,500
Total .. .. £	11,000

(*v*) *Project* 10.—The Calabar Cement Factory hardly went into production when hostility started. Some of the factory's equipment were looted. The factory requires £200,000 mainly in the form of working capital to enable it start operations. There is great demand for cement now for repairs to war damages. The factory will readily sell its products if it goes into production now.

(*vi*) *Project* 11.—This envisages the rehabilitation of Opobo Boat-yard. This is mainly reactivation of committed projects already being substantially implemented. A financial assistance of £50,000 will enable the company to make necessary repairs to the damaged equipment. The company builds river crafts which are now in demand.

III.—Works and Transport

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
12	Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	1,817.30	1,817.30
13	Rehabilitation of Pontoon Ferries	100.00	100.00
14	Rehabilitation of Water Works	10.00	10.00
15	Reconstruction of Public Buildings and Replacement of looted furniture	400.00	900.00
	Total	2,327.30	2,827.30

(*i*) *Project* 12.—Rehabilitation of war-damaged roads and bridges. A total of fifty-six bridges and 1,240 miles of roads which were damaged by war require early reconstruction to facilitate produce evacuation. Under phase one of the Programme, a number of bailey bridges were offered but not received. The total outlay for these is £1,817,300. This amount will be reduced when bailey bridges offered have been received.

(*ii*) *Project No.* 13.—Rehabilitation of Pontoon Ferries—There are eleven unbridged river-crossings over which traffic must be taken. Ferries which existed before the war were sunk. Six of the pontoons at Afunatam, Atimbo, Okoroba, Eket, Ediba and Ndiya have been promised under phase 1 of the Programme. A total outlay of 5 x £20,000 (=£100,000) is required to meet the cost of the remaining five pontoon ferries. The provision of these ferries will re-establish links and services essential to economic activity.

(*iii*) *Project No.* 14.—This envisages the rehabilitation of fifteen water works damaged during the war and/or requiring improvements. Such water works are scattered all over the State. The importance of clean water supply to healthy manpower cannot be over-emphasized. The estimated outlay is £10,000.

(*iv*) *Project No.* 15.—Many buildings were damaged by the war and furniture looted. Costs of Government offices and furniture damaged during the war are summarised below:—

	£	s	d
Abak Division	17,309	5	11
Uyo Division	89,422	17	4
Eket Division	127,108	12	6
Opobo Division	63,705	7	8
Calabar Division	110,850	0	0
*Ikot Ekpene Division ..	—		
*Enyong Division	350,000	0	0
*Ogoja Division	157,300	0	0

* Damage not fully assessed but estimated details available. The repairs will be undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Transport. Total outlay is £900,000.

IV.—Health

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*OUTLAY*		
		1970–71	1971–72	*Total*
16	Repairs to Government Hospitals	50.00	23.00	73.00
17	Rehabilitation of Voluntary Agency Hospitals ..	100.00	80.00	180.00
18	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Government Mental Hospital	40.00	20.00	60.00
19	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of other Medical Institutions	40.00	20.00	60.00
20	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Leper Colony ..	15.00	5.00	20.00
	Total .. .. £	245.00	148.00	393.00

(*i*) The South-Eastern State is now faced with very serious health problems. Many of the hospitals and other health facilities in the State were destroyed and equipment, furniture and drugs looted. The problem is aggravated by the return of thousands of refugees to their towns and villages, the medical facilities of which, in many cases, were damaged. It becomes necessary to reconstruct these facilities damaged during the war or which have fallen into a state of disrepair due to lack of maintenance.

(*ii*) *Project No.* 16.—Envisages the repairs to Government Hospitals at Calabar, Opobo, Ikot Ekpene, Obubra and Ogoja. The details of the outlay are as follows:—

Facility	*Repairs* £	*Equipment* £
Calabar Hospital	5,000	10,000
Opobo Hospital	5,000	10,000
Ikot Ekpene Hospital	5,000	10,000
Obubra Hospital	3,000	10,000
Ogoja Hospital	5,000	10,000
Total .. .. £	23,000	£ 50,000

Some of these hospitals have been put up for assistance under phase 1, and as soon as firm commitments for implementation have been received these amounts will be deducted from the outlay above.

(*iii*) *Project No.* 17.—Major damage was done by war to the main hospitals at Itu, Anua, Urua-Akpan, Itigidi, Eket, Ikom, Ikot Ene and Etinan. These hospitals provide services essential to economic activity and healthy manpower. Project No. 17 aims at effecting repairs to these hospitals. The outlay is made up of—

Reconstruction .. .. .. £ 80,000
Re-equipment and Labour .. £ 100,000

(*iv*) *Project No.* 18.—This aims at the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Government Mental Hospital. The outlay allocated for this is £60,000.

(*v*) *Project No.* 19.—Damage was done to Government Dispensaries, Maternities and Health Centres particularly in Ikot Ekpene and Enyong Divisions; and also at Ogoja, Creek Town, Ikot Offiong, Ikot Akpan, Ugep, Afaha Obong, Ibeno, Ikun-Biase and Ikot Okpora. In most cases equipment and drugs were looted also. The outlay of £60,000 is to cover both reconstruction and re-equipment.

(*vi*) *Project No.* 20.—This envisages the rehabilitation and reconstruction of three leper settlements which were badly damaged by the war—Itu Leper Colony being the worst of the lot. The total outlay for this is £20,000.

V.—Towns and Villages

Project No. 21.—This envisages the reconstruction of villages destroyed during the war. The Federal Military Government is formulating a policy for the re-building of houses destroyed by the war. Within this policy assistance will be given to applicants in kind to help them rebuild their houses. As a firm estimate of the amount involved is not yet available, a token figure of 10*t* was inserted as the outlay, until the details have been worked out.

Phasing of estimated Capital Outlay on Rehabilitation Projects

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Outlay £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
		£	£	£	£	£
	I.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION					
1.	Rehabilitation of Oil Palm Plantations	505.97	354.37	—	—	860.34
2.	Rehabilitation of Cocoa Plantations	331.40	163.98	—	—	495.38
3.	Rehabilitation of Rubber Plantations	112.81	4.39	—	—	117.20
4.	Rehabilitation of Pioneer Oil Mills	272.00	—	—	—	272.00
5.	Replacement of equipment at Abak Farm Institute	50.00	—	—	—	50.00
6.	Rehabilitation of Obudu Cattle Ranch	251.35	134.43	—	—	385.18
	Total	1,523.53	657.17	—	—	2,180.70
	II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY					
7.	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Pioneer Oil Mills	12.00	—	—	—	12.00
8.	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Tree Crop Farms	53.00	—	—	—	53.00
9.	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Textile Mills	11.00	—	—	—	11.00
10.	Rehabilitation of Cement Factory	200.00	—	—	—	200.00
11.	Rehabilitation of Opobo Boatyard	50.00	—	—	—	50.00
	Total	326.00	—	—	—	326.00

III.—WORKS AND TRANSPORT

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Outlay £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
		£	£	£	£	£
12.	Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	1,817.30	—	—	—	1,817.30
13.	Rehabilitation of Pontoon Ferries	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
14.	Rehabilitation of Water Works ..	10.00	—	—	—	10.00
15.	Reconstruction of public buildings and replacement of looted furniture	400.00	500.00	—	—	900.00
	Total	2,327.30	500.00	—	—	2,827.30
	IV.—HEALTH					
16.	Repairs to Government Hospitals	50.00	23.00	—	—	73.00
17.	Rehabilitation of Voluntary Agency Hospitals	100.00	80.00	—	—	180.00
18.	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Mental Hospitals	40.00	20.00	—	—	60.00
19.	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of other Medical Institution ..	40.00	20.00	—	—	60.00
20.	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Leper Colony	15.00	5.00	—	—	20.00
	Total	245.00	148.00	—	—	393.00
21.	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of villages and towns	—	—	—	—	10 *t*
	Total	4,421.83	1,305.17	—	—	5,727.00

CHAPTER 9

NEW CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

New Capital Development Projects include—

(*a*) Expansion of existing project and programmes.

(*b*) Entirely new projects and programmes.

The total capital outlay allocated to new capital projects amounts to £29,570,000. This is distributed thus:—

	£N
General Administration	935,000
Primary Production	8,462,000
Trade and Industry	3,009,000
Water Supplies	2,040,000
Transport	6,210,000
Health	1,700,000
Education	4,214,000
Town and Country Planning	2,000,000
Information Services	500,000
Other Services	500,000

2. Road and Water Transport (including Calabar–Itu road and Calabar–Ikom–Ogoja road) together leads, and this again reflects the Plan's aim to provide the infra-structure (which was not there) by connecting the three geographical units of the State together. This will open up fertile areas, provide evacuation routes to produce and remove bottlenecks both for administrative and economic activities in the State.

3. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishery come next. This again reflects the Plan's objective of giving priority to agriculture as a sure way of adding the highest return to the State's income and providing a base for industrial development in the second stage.

4. In Educational Sector (which ranks third) there are the provisions for trade centres and a college of Technology, which will train the technical manpower so much needed in this State. There are provisions also for the expansion of Primary, Secondary and University education to achieve National minimum educational objectives.

5. In the Industrial Sector, the establishment of the Palm Kernel Crushing Mill and the establishment of hotel at Eket are the only significant projects. The other proposals are mainly the provision of favourable atmosphere for the private sector to increase its activities.

6. The Water Supplies and the Town and Country Planning Sectors rank fifth. The South-Eastern State had been neglected in the past in town and country development. This emphasis is necessary not only as a means of making people to return to their homes, but also as a positive step to providing houses and homes for the people, and the creation of good environment for industrial development.

CHAPTER 10

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
67	Public Buildings	148.00	172.00	160.00	160.00	640.00
68	Mechanical/Electrical Engineering Workshops	80.00	100.00	—	—	180.00
69	Training Workshops and Equipment..	—	10.00	—	—	10.00
87	Fire Service	35.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	105.00
	Total	263.00	312.00	185.00	175.00	935.00

Project 67 : *Public Buildings.*—Calabar was, until 1967, a Provincial Headquarter with old delapidated buildings just sufficient to house a Ministry. With the creation of the South-Eastern State, Calabar became the State capital overnight. There are no suitable buildings to house the Ministries and Departments. It is proposed to build, within the Plan period, office buildings to house the Ministries in the State Capital of Calabar. The scope is best expressed in terms of area than number of buildings. The total office space required is 240,000 square feet for all the Ministries, but 80,000 square feet will be provided in the first four years. The outlay is £8 x 80,000 = £640,000. The Federal Government has already offered a grant of £333,333 for the Secretariat building. The balance to complete the Secretariat and other public buildings will come both from the additional Federal Government grants for new States Secretariat buildings and from the State's Budget.

Project 68.—It is proposed to construct two base workshops at Ogoja and Calabar and equip major base Mechanical/Electrical Engineering Workshops at Calabar, Uyo and Ogoja; as well as construct and equip minor Mechanical/Electrical Workshops in each of the Administrative Divisions. The estimated costs are:—

	£
(*a*) Two large building structures	10,000
(*b*) Eight small building structures and stores	24,000
(*c*) Cost of equipment and tools for four large workshops and eight workshops	120,000
(*d*) Cost of equipment and tools for eight workshops at £3,000 each ..	24,000
Total	£ 180,000

Make-shift workshops are at present in operation.

Project 69.—It is proposed to—

(*a*) conduct formal training of artisans;

(*b*) run induction and refresher courses for professional and sub-professional;

(*c*) obtain State sponsorship for students in technical colleges and universities.

Such a training is essential for the development of higher skills, replacement of wastage and meeting the requirements of a developing State. Estimated cost of training facilities, building and equipment is £10,000.

Project 87.—In recent times there have been two cases of outbreak of fire in markets in the State. It is envisaged that within the Plan Period many urban centres in the State would have grown to reasonable size to warrant the establishment of Fire Service units in them. It would not be possible to set up these services in all the main centres within the Plan Period. Government therefore proposes to establish two more Fire Service units—one in the northern and the other in the mainland Divisions. These would be in positions where they can serve considerable areas apart from the urban centres in which they are located. The capital outlay allocated is £105,000; and this is made up of the following items:—

	£
Fire equipment for two units	34,000
Buildings for two units	40,000
Water dams for two units	20,000
Outfit for Firemen	7,000
Contingencies	4,000

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
	Ministry of Agriculture	£	£
22	Food Production Extension Scheme	155.46	621.84
23	Swamp Rice Multiplication Scheme	29.49	118.01
24	Citrus Seedlings Production	18.06	25.43
25	Development of Market Gardens	2.13	8.51
26	Agricultural Credit Scheme	300.20	1,500.00
27	Agricultural Engineering Projects	77.00	778.00
28	Rubber Planting Scheme	51.80	259.00
29	Cocoa Planting Scheme	298.85	1,134.00
30	Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme	155.50	622.00
31	Soil and Land Use Survey	30.00	300.00
32	Special Agricultural Development Scheme	323.46	323.46
33	Agricultural Information	—	30.25
34	School of Agriculture	497.00	1,172.00
	Agricultural Development Corporation		
35	Expansion of existing Cocoa Plantation	—	96.50
36	Modernisation and Development of Mechanical Workshops	—	196.00
37	Rice Milling Scheme	—	350.00
38	Purchase of Dunlop Plantation	20.00	120.00
	Total	1,962.20	7,655.00

Project 22.—*Food Production Extension Scheme:* This project envisages the production, multiplication, and distribution of improved seeds/cuttings of food crops at low cost to farmers throughout the State. This is intended to greatly boost basic food production. Improved varieties of maize, cassava, cow pea, soya-beans, beans, upland rice are included in this scheme. The outlay is £621,840.

Project 23.—*Swamp Rice Multiplication:* This project will be concentrated on about 200 acres of land in two Divisions of the State. It aims at making good use of extensive swamp areas in the State.

Project 24.—This is basically an extension programme designed to stimulate the production of improved oranges by farmers. The Government will grow and distribute improved citrus seedlings at low cost to farmers. Capital allocation is £25,430.

Project 25.—*Development of Market Gardens:* This project aims at establishing small market gardens both for demonstration and as a source of supply of improved seedlings to farmers. £8,510 capital outlay is allocated.

Project 26.—*Agricultural Credit Scheme:* The purpose is to establish supervised Agricultural Credit which will—

(*a*) facilitate the organization of farms and plantations on profitable basis by adopting modern farm management;

(*b*) make capital available to farmer for productive purposes;

(*c*) promote expansion and improve the quality of production.

A similar scheme had existed as F.A.I.D. in the former Eastern Nigeria.

Project 27.—This aims at giving assistance to farmers by renting to them some Agricultural Machinery such as tractors, trailers, caterpillars, etc. A workshop for servicing these machines is also envisaged. Also included are proposals for purchasing two land-rovers and four five-ton Austin lorries for use by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Projects 28, 29 and 30.—The development of tree-crops primarily for export is to be organized in several directions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will promote the reinforcement of peasant holding by a planting scheme under which assistance is given in cash and in kind. It will also establish some plantations. The Ministry schemes are aimed at stimulating the expansion of tree crops on peasant holdings with a view to achieving the target acreages by means of incentive payments partly in kind by the provision of seeds, stock, fertilizers, insecticide, and equipment and partly in cash to compensate farmers for lost incomes.

Projects 31 *and* 32.—These are to cover soil and land use survey, and special Agricultural Development Scheme respectively.

Project 33.—This envisages the development and expansion of the existing Agricultural Information Section so that it can render better service which will include publication of technical and farmers' bulletins, news article, the equipment of information rooms, photographic unit, printing unit, art unit and mobile film unit. Capital allocation is £30,250.

Project 34.—Envisages the building of a School of Agriculture which will house the following departments:—

	£
(*a*) Agricultural School	885,000
(*b*) Fisheries Research Laboratory	51,000
(*c*) Veterinary Research Laboratory	41,000
(*d*) Clinic Assistant Training Extension	45,000
(*e*) Forestry Research Unit	150,000
Total .. .. £	1,172,000

The proposed School of Agriculture will perform dual functions: that of a training centre and that of a reasearch centre. In the field of training, the school will concentrate on the training of junior and intermediate staff for extension services, and will train farmers in new and modern techniques in agriculture. In the field of research, it will provide the necessary tools that will help improve both the quality and quantity of the agricultural products of the State. It is estimated that about 400 extension workers will be trained within the Plan Period.

Project 35.—Existing Cocoa Plantations are to be expanded at a cost of £96,500.

Project 36.—The expansion and modernization of existing zonal mechanical workshops and development of new zonal mechanical workshops will be carried out at a cost of £196,000.

Project 37.—This envisages three large Rice Mills sited in accordance with out-put and profitability rather than by allocation on Divisional basis. It also includes rice ware-houses.

Project 38.—This is for the purchase of Dunlop Rubber Plantations. Total outlay is £120,000.

PHASING OF ESTIMATED CAPITAL OUTLAY IS AS SHOWN BELOW

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
22	Food Production Extension Scheme ..	155.46	155.46	155.46	155.46	621.84
23	Swamp Rice Multiplication	29.49	29.50	29.50	29.52	118.01
24	Citrus Seedling Production	18.06	2.93	2.21	2.23	25.43
25	Development of Market Garden ..	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.12	8.51
26	Agricultural Credit Scheme	300.20	297.93	299.90	601.97	1,500.00
27	Agricultural Engineering Project ..	77.00	353.00	257.00	91.00	778.00
28	Rubber Planting Scheme	51.80	77.70	51.80	77.70	259.00
29	Cocoa Planting Scheme	301.90	254.60	280.00	297.50	1,134.00
30	Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme ..	155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50	622.00
31	Soil and Land Use Survey	30.00	120.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
32	Special Agricultural Development Scheme	323.46	—	—	—	323.46
33	Agricultural Information	—	30.25	—	—	30.25
34	School of Agriculture	497.00	233.00	221.00	221.00	1,172.00
35	Expansion of Cocoa Plantation ..	—	—	58.50	38.00	96.50
36	Modernization and Development of Mechanical Workshops	—	—	110.00	86.00	196.00
37	Rice Milling Scheme	—	—	203.00	147.00	350.00
38	Purchase of Dunlop Plantation ..	20.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	120.00
	Total .. .. £	1,962.00	1,742.00	1,931.00	2,020.00	7,655.00

CHAPTER 12

LIVE-STOCK, FISHING AND FORESTRY

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
39	Live-stock Extension Scheme	84.00	142.00
40	Poultry Centre	27.00	145.00
41	Animal Feed Mill Pilot Scheme	10.00	40.00
42	Veterinary Clinic, Offices and Quarters	33.00	99.00
43	Control Posts and Cattle Markets	13.00	45.00
44	Afforestation Programme	64.00	257.00
45	Purchase of Fishing Trawlers	15.00	60.00
46	Government Fish Pond/Farm Hatchery	6.00	19.00
	Total .. .. £	252.00	807.00

These schemes are intended to improve the protein situation in the State—particularly in the Northern area where there is an insufficient source of protein containing food. The Government is also aware of the advantages and the demonstration effect of keeping animals, birds and fish both for food and cash.

Project 39.—This aims at raising improved species of live-stock for sale to farmers as breeding, multiplication or fattening stock. In addition the Ministry will also sell for meat, live-stock raised under this scheme. The estimated cost is as shown below:—

	£
Land and Land Improvement	18,000
Buildings and site facilities	21,000
Machinery and equipment	5,000
Spare Parts	800
Storage tanks (silage)	2,000
Office furniture and equipment	6,000
Vehicles and barges	10,500
Maintenance	1,500
Labour	20,610
Parent Stock	8,800
Stock-feed	38,500
Accessories	2,000
Contingency	6,430
Total .. .. £	142,240

The following species of live-stock will be included: cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

Estimated gross income from sales:—

1970-71 ..	£20,000
1971-72 ..	£21,000
1972-73 ..	£20,600
1973-74 ..	£20,600

Project 40.—A centre where improved birds will be raised for distribution to farmers at low cost will be established. The centre will also serve as a demonstration centre. The estimated capital cost is as follows:—

	£
Land and land improvement	900
Buildings and site facilities	41,800
Machinery and equipment	7,800
Spare parts	680
Workshop equipment	200
Vehicles and barges	8,500
Office and furniture equipment	600
Consulting services	1,200
Labour	8,640
Stock, feeds and accessories	62,000
Contingencies	12,340
Total	£ 144,660

Estimated gross revenue from the centre will be:—

1970-71 ..	£20,110
1971-72 ..	£22,310
1972-73 ..	£22,310
1973-74 ..	£21,750

Project 41.—Aims at establishing a Feed Mill which will produce poultry and other live-stock feeds. The basic problem to the expansion of live-stock industry in the State has been lack of feeds. This project will remove this problem. Initially, the mill will be such as can produce about five to six tons of feed per day. The cost of the machinery is about £1,000. The outlay, which includes installation and building cost, grains and concentrates cost, will be £40,000 for the four years.

Project 42.—Clinics, offices and quarters will be built at various centres for the treatment of live-stock diseases thus:—

	£
Six Veterinary offices and clinics	18,000
Six Senior staff quarters	30,000
Eighteen junior staff quarters	45,000
Cost of equipping six veterinary offices and clinics	6,000
Total	£ 99,000

The estimated revenue from clinic fees, anti-rabies vaccination, dog licences and animal health certificates during the Plan Period is £4,000.

Project 43: *Control Posts and Cattle Markets.*—There is regular transportation of cattle from the Northern States down to South-Eastern State. Five control posts will be established at strategic centres for the prevention of the spread of diseases and for collection of cattle tax,

The estimated capital outlay is as follows:—

	£
Five new control post clinics	10,000
Five Junior staff quarters	7,500
Five detention and five isolation pens	5,000
Five Cattle kraals with spraying equipment	7,500
Five Cattle markets	5,000
Cost of providing pipe-borne water for five new stations ..	10,000
Total .. .. £	45,000

Estimated revenue from cattle tax is £25,000 a year or £100,000 for the four years.

Project 44.—About 1,800 acres of land to be cleared every year will be afforested with high grade economic forest trees. 800 acres will be planted up with cassava and 1,000 acres with maize as nurse crops every year. The economic forest trees to be planted include *gmelina, teak, nauclea and terminalia-ivorensis* plantations.

	£
(*a*) 3,200 acres of cassava, etc., for the four years	83,220
(*b*) 4,000 acres of NS_1 Maize for the four years	21,260
(*c*) Cost of regenerating with forest trees for four years at £20 per acre	144,000
(*d*) Cost of garri processing	8,600
Total .. .. £	257,080

The maize produced will be used in the feed-mill pilot scheme. This scheme also supplements the food crops extension scheme. Expected revenue from the food crops production alone is:—

	£
(*a*) Garri at £30 per acre	96,000
(*b*) Maize at £21 10s per acre	86,000
(*c*) Pepper	2,520
(*d*) Groundnuts	8,640
(*e*) Vegetables	3,000
Total .. .. £	196,160

Projects 45 *and* 46.—The Government's two wooden trawlers, each measuring forty-five feet in length, had been sunk during the civil war. It is necessary to have two new ones for collection of fisheries' information in the South-Eastern State Coast. Effective implementation of Projects 45 and 46 will help increase the production of fish and also demonstrate the efficiency of modern fishing techniques and machinery.

The phasing of the estimated capital outlay in this sector is as shown below:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
39	Live-stock Extension Scheme.. ..	84.00	30.00	14.00	14.00	142.00
40	Poultry Centre	27.00	31.00	40.00	47.00	145.00
41	Animal Feed Mill Pilot Scheme ..	10.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	40.00
42	Veterinary Clinic, Offices and Quarters	33.00	33.00	16.50	16.50	99.00
43	Control Posts and Cattle Market ..	13.00	13.00	6.50	12.50	45.00
44	Afforestation Programme (*Taungya* System)	64.00	64.00	64.00	65.00	257.00
45	Purchase of Fishing Trawlers ..	15.00	10.00	30.00	5.00	60.00
46	Government Fish Pond/Farm Hatchery	6.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	19.00
	Total .. .. £	252.00	202.00	187.00	166.00	807.00

CHAPTER 13

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
47	Cocoa Wine Pilot Scheme	10.00	29.00
48	Small Scale Industry Credit Scheme	20.00	200.00
49	Pottery and Ceramics Workshop Pilot Scheme	5.00	20.00
50	Co-operative Fishery Scheme	100.00	150.00
51	Palm Kernel Crushing Mill	10*t*	10*t*
52	Hotels and Catering	900.00	1,550.00
53	Garri Industry Pilot Scheme	—	60.00
54	Feasibilities Studies and Investment in new Industries ..	50.00	500.00
55	Industrial Estates	—	500.00
	Total .. .. £	1,085.00	3,009.00

Project 47.—This is a pilot scheme aimed at conducting research into:—

(*a*) the use of cocoa for the manufacture of cocoa-wine;

(*b*) use of cocoa pods for commercial and industrial purposes;

(*c*) market potentials and profitability for these products.

The South-Eastern State is the only patent holder for the manufacture of cocoa-wine in Nigeria. Previous experiments and studies have shown that cocoa wine which is good for human consumption can be produced from local cocoa beans, and will command good internal and external markets. The scheme will employ about 100 people; and about 500,000 bottles of cocoa wine will be produced. A total outlay of £29,000 is allocated thus:—

	£
Processing plant, machinery and equipment	11,000
Laboratory equipment	3,000
Bottles, corks and miscellaneous items	5,000
Buildings, staff, power, water and labour	10,000
Total .. .. £	29,000

Project 48.—Aims at providing short-term and self-liquidating credit facilities to indigenous businessmen for the establishment and expansion of small scale and cottage industries. Owners of business will be encouraged to form themselves into co-operate bodies preferably into co-operative societies, in order to be eligible for loan provided under this scheme. The sum of £200,000 is allocated.

Project 49.—This is a sort of workshop for testing local clay for the manufacture of plates, dinner wares, bricks, tiles, etc. Good quality clay exists in the State in commercial quantities, and much of the local population is engaged in pottery and ceramics work.

A total outlay of £20,000 is allocated thus:—

	£
Clay processing plant	1,450
Earthenware production plant	2,400
Glaze preparation equipment	3,560
Mould making equipment	1,630
Two Smoking kilns	2,500
Laboratory equipment	2,000
Building, Labour, water and electricity ..	6,000
Contingencies	460
Total .. .. £	20,000

Project 50.—Under this scheme money will be provided for co-operative societies to acquire jointly two fishing trawlers and modern fishing equipment and run an In-shore Fishing Unit. The sum of £150,000 is allocated for this.

Project 51.—The project envisages the establishment of a Palm Kernel Crushing Mill. A plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum is considered an economic size and this will require a capital of about £1.4 million and employ about 200 people. The feasibility study of this project had already been appraised by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited. An unassembled plant of the required size which was ordered by the former Eastern Nigeria Government, is at Port Harcourt in the Rivers State. The South-Eastern State Government intends to hold a substantial share in the project. Initially only two products, namely, palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake are expected to be processed in the plant. The tables below show respectively projections of—

(*i*) Revenue and Added Value;

(*ii*) Capital Investment—Internal and External Expenditure;

(*iii*) Cash Flow Statement;

(*iv*) Manpower Requirement.

Year	Production % of Capacity	SALES (TONS)		REVENUE (£N'000)			Gross Value added
		Oil	Cake	Oil	Cake	Total	
1971 ..	50	23,500	25,500	1,880	561.0	2,441.0	125.3
1972 ..	70	32,900	35,700	2,632	785.4	3,417.4	264.8
1973 ..	70	32,900	35,700	2,632	785.4	3,417.4	264.8
1974 ..	100	47,000	51,000	3,760	1,122.0	4,882.0	466.3
1975 ..	100	47,000	51,000	3,760	1,122.0	4,882.0	466.3
Total		183,300	198,900	14,664	4,375.8	19,039.8	1,587.5

Capital Investment—Internal and External Expenditure

	Items	*Local*	*Foreign (Sterling)*	*Total £N'000*
1.	Process Machinery and Equipment	40	500	540
2.	Electric Generating Set (1–1.5 Mw)	3	25	28
3.	Workshop Equipment	—	10	10
4.	Spare Parts	—	15	15
	Sub-Total	43	550	593
5.	Duty	30	—	30
6.	Vehicle, Barges, etc.	30	20	50
7.	Storage Tanks	25	5	30
8.	Office and furniture equipment	4	2	6
9.	Land and site preparation	10	—	10
10.	Buildings and foundation	100	—	100
	Sub-Total	242	527	819
11.	Consulting Service (6–7%)	10	40	50
12.	Contingencies at 5 per cent.	21	20	41
13.	Interest during construction at 8 per cent.	20.16	49.36	69.52
		293.16	676.36	979.52
14.	Working Capital	350.0	—	350
	Total	643.16	676.36	1,329.52

Cash Flow Statement

	Outflow	*Expenditure in £N'000*					
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1.	Land	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Buildings	120.0	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Plant and Machinery	793.52	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Vehicles	50.0	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Office Equipment	6.0	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Production expenses	—	167.6	184.5	184.5	217.6	217.6
7.	Administrative and Selling Expenses	—	73.5	84.4	84.4	101.4	101.4
8.	Interest	—	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9
9.	Research and Development ..	—	—	10.0	10.0	25.0	25.0
10.	Management Fees	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0
11.	Purchase of Raw Materials ..	—	2,050.0	2,870.0	4,100.0	4,100.0	4,100.0
	A.—Total Outflow £	979.52	2,365.0	3,222.8	3,222.8	4,522.9	4,522.9

CASH FLOW STATEMENT — *continued*

	Inflow		*Expenditure in £N'000*					
			1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
12.	Equity		479.52	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Debenture		500.0	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Sales Revenue		—	2,441.0	3,417.4	3,417.4	4,882.0	4,882.0
	B.—Total Inflow	£	979.52	2,441.0	3,417.4	3,417.4	4,882.0	4,882.0
	Cash generated (B – A)	£	—	76.0	194.6	194.6	359.1	359.1

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

	Expatriates	*Nigerians*
Administrative and Sales	3	19
Production	1	135
Maintenance	3	37
Total	7	191

As the Palm Kernel Crushing Mill will utilize palm kernel—one of the basic agricultural products in the State, as its raw materials, it is sure to generate favourable secondary effects to the economy. It will stimulate increased activity in the oil palm industry, and will help to improve the nation's foreign exchange position because of the earnings which will be derived from the added value in up-grading the raw materials before export. It is hoped that this will be undertaken as a joint venture with the Federal Government and technical partners.

Project 52.—Aims at establishing hotels and catering facilities at the following centres:—

International Standard Hotel at Eket	1,000,000
High-class Hotel at Calabar	300,000
Obudu Cattle Ranch Hotel expansion	150,000
Progress Hotel at Oron	60,000
Contingencies	40,000
Total .. .. £	1,550,000

Agreement has already been signed with the Mobil Oil Company which has agreed to assist in the establishment of an international standard hotel at Eket. That Company has also guaranteed booking of many chalets of the hotel. A Commercial Bank in the State is willing to provide a loan of £300,000 for the establishment of a modern hotel at Calabar. The funds for building a Progress Hotel at Oron and expanding the Ranch Hotel at Obudu will come from the State Budget. Eket is a Divisional Headquarters with a population of about 25,000 and is likely to increase to 30,000 in the next few years. Mobil Oil Exploration Company is establishing on-shore facilities (for its off-shore drilling) in Eket. The Company plans a

Housing Estate, two jetties, a major extension of the hospital, and an air strip. All these developments are expected to be completed during the Plan Period. These will definitely make Eket an important town capable of supporting a hotel of the standard proposed. Since the creation of the State, there has been an increased need for tourists and investors to visit the State, particularly Calabar. The progress and development desired demand that provision be made for hotel and catering facilities which will attract investors and others. The provision of hotels at these centres is therefore necessary to attract investors and promote the tourist trade.

Project 53: Garri Industry Pilot Scheme.—Garri is one of the staple diets of the people of the South-Eastern State, but it suffers from two main defects:—

(*i*) It does not keep for a long time without becoming mouldy/spoilt;

(*ii*) It has very low protein content.

The aim of the project is to conduct research into:—

(*i*) mass production of improved quality garri that will also keep for a considerable long time;

(*ii*) ways of improving its protein content while keeping its cost down so as to be within the reach of the main consumers;

(*iii*) other possible uses of garri and its variants;

(*iv*) other industrial uses of cassava; the market potentials and profitability of such products.

The scheme will produce about 10,000 tons of garri a year, and will use the cassava to be produced under project 44 for its initial source of raw materials. A total outlay of £60,000 is allocated.

Project 54: Feasibilities Studies and Investment in New Industries.—During the Plan period studies of possible viable industrial projects within the State will be made, such as:—

manufacture of vaccine and drugs;
production of fibre and bags;
establishment of abattoir;
wood working complex;
paper and pulp industry and others.

Such pre-investment studies are necessary if sound industrial investment is to be made. A total outlay of £500,000 is allocated for this purpose and for the purpose of participating and executing those industries appraised as viable. In all these maximum co-operation will be maintained between the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Finance, and Economic Development and Reconstruction.

Project 55: Industrial Estates.—Under this project, the sum of £0.5 million has been earmarked for the establishment and development of 400 acres of industrial estates in the State during the period of the current Plan. Industrial estates provide positive inducement to foreign investors to establish industries at suitable places in the State and provide facilities necessary for the encouragement of the growth of small-scale and medium-sized industries. Initially five estates are envisaged at the following places:—

Calabar	100 acres
Uyo	85 acres
Eket	85 acres
Ikot Ekpene	80 acres
Ikom	50 acres

The amount provided will meet the cost of land acquisition, opening of access roads, provision of electricity, water supplies and other ancillary services as well as administrative and operational costs. The 400 acres will be developed in three stages as follows:—

Proposed Site	*Acreage to be developed*	*Phases of development (Acres)*		
		1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
Calabar	100	50	20	30
Uyo	85	40	15	30
Eket	85	40	15	30
Ikot Ekpene	80	30	20	30
Ikom	50	20	15	15
Total	400	180	85	135

The phasing of the expenditure is as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
47	Cocoa Wine Pilot Scheme	10.00	19.00	—	—	29.00
48	Small-scale Industrial Credit Scheme	20.00	30.00	75.00	75.00	200.00
49	Pottery and Ceramics Workshop Scheme..	5.00	8.00	7.00	—	20.00
50	Co-operative Fishery Scheme ..	100.00	50.00	—	—	150.00
51	Palm Kernel Crushing Mill	10*t*	10*t*	—	—	10*t*
52	Hotels and Catering	900.00	650.00	—	—	1,550.00
53	Garri Industry Pilot Scheme	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	60.00
54	Feasibilities Studies and Investment in new Industries	50.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	500.00
55	Industrial Estates	—	200.00	175.00	125.00	500.00
	Total .. .. £	1,085.00	1,107.00	437.00	380.00	3,009.00

CHAPTER 14

FUEL AND POWER

Project 56: Electricity.—Lack of sufficient power has been a contributory factor to the slow pace of economic recovery of the South-Eastern State of Nigeria. Before the war three towns—Calabar, Uyo and Ikot Ekpene—had electricity supply; several hospitals, schools and plantations had their power supply from private generators. Now Calabar alone has light.

(*a*) Two towns (Uyo and Ikot Ekpene), 24 hospitals, 15 schools, 14 plantations and 12 water works, require electricity urgently.

(*b*) Other towns like Eket, Opobo, Oron, Abak, Itu, Ugep, Obubra, Ogoja, Ikom, Etinan and Obudu with economic potentialities need electricity too.

(*c*) Creek Town, Use Ofot, Oban, Akamkpa, Obiokpa, and Ikot Efanga come next in priority.

(*d*) Lastly Nakni, Ediba, Okpoma, Bansara, Umaji, Cokeim, Yahe, Okuku, and Itigidi town require electricity at a later date and fall in the fourth category of priority.

The aim of this project is to lay the foundation for electrical power supply for industries and to provide for the electrification of the Administrative Headquarters of the State as a necessity. Discussions have been held with officials of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria on—

(*i*) the exploitation of the available natural sources of power in the State to provide electricity to these areas;

(*ii*) a crash programme to provide electricity by the use of diesel generators;

(*iii*) early connection of towns in the State to the national grid;

(*iv*) the electrification of towns and villages under the rural electrification scheme.

Only a token figure of 10*l* is inserted in the outlay on the understanding that this is an Electricity Corporation of Nigeria monopoly. But supply of electric generators under an emergency crash programme to meet the needs of categories (*a*) and (*b*) above has been put forward to the Federal Military Government.

CHAPTER 15

WATER SUPPLIES

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
63	New Urban Water Supplies	120.00	600.00
64	Completion of Urban Water Schemes	13.00	65.00
65	Improvement and Extension of existing Urban Water Schemes	200.00	200.00
66	Rural Water Supplies Scheme	37.00	1,175.00
	Total .. .. £	370.00	2,040.00

Project 63.—The following provisions are made under this project:

(*i*) water supply for Calabar £500,000

(*ii*) water supply for Eket £100,000

The water supply for Calabar was first planned in 1916 and eventually installed in 1926, for an estimated population of 30,000. The scheme's life has expired and the equipment are obsolete. The population of Calabar is now estimated at about 80,000 and may reach 100,000 by 1974. Further, industries are being attracted to Calabar. A good and sufficient quantity of water supply is an incentive to industrial development. A water supply scheme for 200,000 people is planned in the project to allow for fifty years growth of the town. Eket, a town with a population of about 25,000 is likely to become an active industrial boom town, with oil industries developing close by. There is no pipe-borne water supply in Eket at present. A water supply scheme for a population of 80,000 is proposed.

Project 64.—Aims at completing—

(*i*) Ugep/Ediba Water Scheme .. £50,000

(*ii*) Etinan Water Scheme £15,000

These water supply schemes serve high concentration of population and have reached advanced stage of construction

Project 65.—The scheme envisages improvement to existing water supply scheme and extension of the distribution system. Individual stations will be treated according to the need and merits.

Project 66.—It is proposed to have a survey of the rural water supply needs in the State. Assistance for this will be obtained under external aid programme. For this reason only a small outlay of £1,175,000 has been inserted. Detailed outlay requirement will be available after the survey.

Phasing of the expenditure will be as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
63	New Urban Water Supplies	120.00	190.00	200.00	90.00	600.00
64	Completion of Urban Water Supplies	13.00	15.00	20.00	17.00	65.00
65	Improvement and Extension of existing Urban Water Supplies	200.00	—	—	—	200.00
66	Survey of Rural Water Supply needs	37.00	200.00	450.00	488.00	1,175.00
	Total .. .. £	370.00	405.00	670.00	595.00	2,040.00

CHAPTER 16

TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Project No.	Title of Project		Outlay in £N'000	
			1970–71	1970–74
	ROAD TRANSPORT			
57	Improvement of Feeder Roads		600.00	3,000.00
58	Calabar–Ikom Road		10†	10†
59	Calabar–Itu Road		10†	10†
60	Eket–Minya–Opobo Road		215.00	700.00
61	Ogoja–Boki–Ikom Road		300.00	1,500.00
	Sub-Total	£	1,115.00	5,200.00
	WATER TRANSPORT			
62	Ferries, Lighters and Tugs Services		370.00	1,010.00
	Sub-Total	£	370.00	1,010.00
	Grand Total	£	1,485.00	6,210.00

(*i*) When the general level of economic development is considered, it is evident that the right-hand bank of the Cross River has a comparatively well-developed network of roads. What is required in this area mainly is the improvement on the quality of the roads.

(*ii*) The rich high forest area on the left bank of the Cross River has a less developed road network, and there is no connection between the left and right banks of this River.

(*iii*) For these reasons, Government is planning to spend £9.40 million on road development during the next four years, and priority is given to those roads which open up new agricultural areas, facilitate produce evacuation and connect the two sections of the State with each other and with neighbouring States.

Project 57 : Improvement of Feeder Roads.—Aims at the improvement on grades, alignment, drainage and surface of 5,000 miles of very poor feeder roads coming into towns and from collecting centres along the trunk roads. The ardour of produce evacuation from "bush" markets to towns is a serious deterrent to expansion of production capacity. It is estimated that production will increase by 10 per cent. over the next four years if the feeder roads are improved upon to take all season lorry traffic. The roads are located in every one of the fourteen Divisions of the State and are selected so as to link producing areas and markets to the collecting centres and the ports. Total outlay of £3,000,000 is allocated thus:—

4,400 miles at £341 per mile approximately	=	£1,500,000
600 miles at £2,500 per mile approximately	=	£1,500,000
Total	=	£3,000,000

Project 58.—*Calabar–Ikom Road:* This is a 137-mile paved highway from Calabar through Ugep to Ikom with a major bridge over the Cross River at Okuni near Ikom. It aims at linking the port of Calabar with its hinterland, consisting of Obubra, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu Divisions (in South-Eastern State) and the Benue-Plateau State. Over 400,000 tons of produce is expected to move along the road. The project was justified by a detailed feasibility and engineering report under the former Eastern Nigeria Government and is financed by U.S.A.I.D. Loan. It was started in 1967 and interrupted by the war; work resumed in April, 1969 and is scheduled for completion in 1973. At present 33 per cent. has been completed and £3,181,000 has been disbursed. Additional costs due to war damage now stand at £1,800,000. It is proposed that the project be taken over by the Federal Government as Primary 1 road and listed as priority No. 1 satisfying the criteria of the Kempsax Report. It is an inter-State Road.

Project 59.—*Calabar–Itu Road:* The aim is to construct:—

(*a*) a thirty-one mile road, 22 feet paved carriage-way with 6 feet hard and 4 feet soft shoulders on either side; that is 21 feet wide from centre line of road to the outside edge of kerb, including drainage structure;

(*b*) two major concrete bridges; one over the Cross River (1,500 feet long) near to Ikot Offiong, another over the Calabar River (1,000 feet long) near to Calabar, to be 24 feet wide with 4 feet walk-way on either side.

The purpose is to link the six Divisions of Itu, Uyo, Eket, Ikot Ekpene, Abak and Opobo to Calabar for produce evacuation, and for administrative and commercial purposes. Over 600,000 tons of export produce and 200,000 tons of in-bound distributive goods as well as 180,000 tons of food are to be moved along the road per year on completion. Initial feasibility study showed that the capital outlay will be £2,400,000 broken down as follows:—

	£
Engineering Services	84,000
Thirty-one miles at £25,000 a mile	775,000
Bridges	1,541,000
Total .. .. .. £	2,400,000

Survey, design and construction will be done by Consulting Engineers with a soft loan. It is proposed that the Federal Government should assist or take over this road project.

Project 60.—*Eket–Minya–Opobo Road:* The proposal is to construct:—

(*a*) a fifteen-mile road of overall width of 42 feet and a carriage-way 24 feet wide; width of shoulder 6 feet on either side of road, and verges of 3 feet on either side; surfacing of asphaltic concrete;

(*b*) a major structure of 900 feet bridge over Qua Iboe River close to Eket.

Eket and Opobo are river ports which serve for evacuation of produce and distributive trade. There is a rich timber forest but with no easy access from either Opobo or Eket. There are about 80,000 tons of exportable palm produce and 10,000 tons of rubber which will move along this road either to Opobo or to Eket for shipment. It is administratively desirable to link Opobo and Eket with a good road. Total capital outlay breakdown is as shown below:—

	£
Engineering Services	24,500
Fifteen miles of road	135,500
900 feet of bridge	540,000
Total .. .. .. £	700,000

Project 61.—*Ogoja–Boki–Ikom Road:* The proposal is to construct—

(*a*) a 55-mile road of overall width of 42 feet, a paved carriage-way of 24 feet with shoulders 6 feet wide on either side of the road. Verges will be 3 feet wide on either side of the road. Surfacing will be of asphaltic concrete.

(*b*) a major bridge structure over Afi River, 400 feet wide.

The proposed road will reduce by twenty miles the transportation distance between Calabar and Ogoja for 200,000 tons of exportable produce and 120,000 tons of yams, and other food crops. It will collect the produce from the four Cocoa Plantations with cultivated acreage estimated to yield 120,000 tons of produce and move this over twenty miles shorter route than the existing cycle paths. It will also create access to the cocoa planting areas of Ise Bendige, Bendige Afi and Akparabong whose production is now restricted to 5,000 tons for lack of roads. Cocoa production will triple within ten years of opening up the area. Lastly, the road will make accessible one of the richest hard wood forests of the State for exploitation of over one million cubic feet of timber per annum. Capital outlay of £1.5 million is allocated thus:—

	£
Engineering Services	52,500
Thirty-nine miles at £186,28 per mile (approx.)	727,500
Sixteen miles at £30,000 per mile	480,000
400 feet bridge over Afi River ..	240,000
Total	£1,500,000

The work will be done by Consulting Engineers.

Project 62.—*Ferries, Lighters and Tugs:* The project envisages:—

(*i*) Three ferry launches to run ferry services between Oron and Calabar; Calabar–Creek Town–Ikoneto–Itu; Opobo mainland, Opobo island and Nko.

(*ii*) Eight Lighters and two Tugs to evacuate produce from Nwaniba, Oron, Opobo and Ibeno to Calabar.

(*iii*) Two River Crafts to evacuate produce from Itu, Ikom, etc., to Calabar.

(*iv*) Six Jetties at Oron and Nwaniba, etc.

(*v*) Two Warehouses at Oron and Nwaniba; and

(*vi*) Five Transit sheds at Opobo, Ibeno, Itu, Ediba and Ikom for storage of produce awaiting evacuation.

The estimated outlay is £1,010,000. The project will be undertaken by the South-Eastern State Coastal Transport Company.

The phasing of the projects is as shown below:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
57	Up-grading and Improvement of Feeder Roads	600.00	700.00	900.00	800.00	3,000.00
58	Calabar–Ikom Road	10*t*	10*t*	—	—	10*t*
59	Calabar–Itu Road	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*
60	Eket–Minya–Opobo Road	215.00	100.00	185.00	200.00	700.00
61	Ogoja–Boki–Ikom Road	300.00	450.00	375.00	375.00	1,500.00
62	Ferries, Lighters and Tugs Services ..	370.00	220.00	210.00	210.00	1,010.00
	Total .. .. £	1,485.00	1,470.00	1,670.00	1,585.00	6,210.00

CHAPTER 17

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Project No.	*Title of Project*		*Outlay in £N'000*	
			1970–71	1970–74
79	Survey and Town Planning		150.00	500.00
80	Survey Equipment		20.00	100.00
81	Housing Scheme		200.00	1,400.00
	Total	£	370.00	2,000.00

Project 79.—The Government accepts the responsibility for ensuring that Town and Country Planning keeps pace with the rapid Urbanization of its major towns particularly now that the population in these towns are increasing at a fast rate and many buildings in towns and villages have been destroyed. In this respect, a sum of about £0.50 million has been earmarked for survey and town planning as a moderate beginning. Large scale survey, demarcation and development of our important towns will cost over £10 million. Only moderate scale demarcation and planning will be undertaken in this phase. Some of these towns already have air-photographs; these will reduce costs substantially. Work will be undertaken in this phase in the following towns:—

Eket	Obubra
Uyo	Ikom
Opobo	Ogoja
Itu	Obudu
Abak	Oron
Ikot Ekpene	Ugep

A master plan for Calabar has already been undertaken.

Project 80.—The replacement of essential survey and mapping equipment destroyed and looted as a result of the civil war is very vital to the reconstruction work which will entail detailed survey and mapping. Besides, the execution of project 79 above will be greatly hampered without these equipment. The State is therefore in dire need of essential equipment; £100,000 have been provided for the purchase of those equipment listed below:—

(*a*) Lithographic and Photographic Equipment;
(*b*) Photogrammetric Equipment;
(*c*) Drawing Equipment;
(*d*) Field Survey Equipment.

Requests will also be made for additional equipment under technical assistance programme.

Project 81.—The sum of about £3 million is needed for a housing scheme. But only £1.4 million is provided initially. This sum will be in the form of long-term loan to the South-Eastern State Housing Corporation. The Corporation will then undertake among other activities:—

(*a*) Development, construction and management of housing, industrial and commercial estates.

(*b*) Will assist individuals with good title to develop their property by way of loans. This will serve as an aspect of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons.

(*c*) Will initiate savings and loans scheme.

Within the Plan Period, the Corporation will concentrate more on giving loans to private individuals to reconstruct their houses and on erecting low-cost houses, particularly at Calabar where the need is pressing.

PHASING OF ESTIMATED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
79	Survey and Town Planning	150.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	500.00
80	Survey Equipment	20.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	100.00
81	Housing Scheme	200.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	1,400.00
	Total .. .. £	370.00	325.00	630.00	675.00	2,00.000

CHAPTER 18

EDUCATION

Project No.	*Title of Project*		*Outlay in £N'000*	
			1970-71	1970-74
70	Expansion of Primary Education		—	800.00
71	Expansion of Secondary Education		55.00	600.00
72	Trade Centres		—	600.00
73	College of Arts, Science and Technology		320.00	535.00
74	Rehabilitation and Expansion of University		339.00	1,279.00
75	Other Educational Programmes		—	400.00
	Total	£	714.00	4,214.00

Project 70.—During the civil war 400 primary schools received damages to the roof/walls of their buildings, while a few others were completely destroyed. In addition schools' books, furniture, equipment and stationery were looted. Restoration of these educational facilities are necessary if pre-war educational standards are to be restored. In addition, the Government is committed to the policy of continued development and expansion of primary education to maintain, at least, the national minimum enrolment ratio of 50 per cent. at the primary school level in the mid-1970's. Part assistance has been received under the rehabilitation crash programme and promise for more assistance to rehabilitate schools damaged by war has been received. In spite of this, the estimated cost for the development and expansion of primary education to maintain, at least, the National minimum enrolment ratio is £800,000.

Project 71.—As a result of the civil war, sixteen secondary schools received considerable damages to the roofs and walls of their buildings; and five more were completely destroyed. In addition schools' books, equipment (particularly science equipment), stationery and others, were looted. Restoration of these facilities are necessary if the pre-war secondary education standards are to be restored. Moreover, the Government is committed to the policy of continued development and expansion of secondary education to:

(*i*) meet increasing demand from products of the primary schools;

(*ii*) maintain, at least, the national minimum enrolment ratio of 25 per cent. in the secondary school level;

(*iii*) expand facilities for the teaching of science and technical subjects.

Part assistance has been received from various bodies and organization under the rehabilitation crash programme, and promise for more assistance to rehabilitate the schools damaged by war has been made. An estimated outlay of £600,000 is earmarked to cover the cost of expansion and improvement. Detailed programmes for such expansion and improvement both for the public and private sectors will be worked out.

Project 72.—The capital allocation of £600,000 under this Project is made to cover the cost of establishing four Trade Centres in the State. South-Eastern State Government now proposes to convert one Trade School in the State into Trade Centre at an estimated cost of about £100,000 and to establish three new Trade Centres at the estimated cost of about £500,000.

The proposed Trade Centres, will offer a five-year course to qualified candidates from primary schools. Courses to be offered will include motor mechanics, electrical installations, woodwork, masonry, brick-making, radio mechanics, home economics and typing and shorthand.

The proposed in-take within the Four-Year Plan Period is as shown below.

Year of Training	*Enrolment*	*Turn-out*
1970	—	—
1971	240	—
1972	480	—
1973	720	—
1974	960	—
1975	1,200	180 (allowing for 25% drop out)

Project 73.—College of Arts, Science and Technology is to be established at an estimated cost of about £1 million. This sum includes the cost of hiring an expert to help design the college. Only the first phase will be done during the Plan Period.

There is a proposal to convert the Government Teacher Training Centre, Uyo, into an Advanced Teachers College. This college is to be a department in the proposed College of Arts, Science and Technology and will be designed to award diplomas in specific areas in education. Admission will be offered to graduate of both Trade Centres and Secondary Grammar Schools. Effort will be made to encourage Higher Elementary Teachers to come into the Department of Education. Only £0.535 million is allocated for this first phase here in the belief that Federal Government Grants for the development of Technical Education will be obtained to supplement this allocation.

Project 74.—The South-Eastern State Government is a joint owner of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. This University suffered damages as a result of the war. An allocation of £1.279 million is made available to enable the Government to fulfil its contractual obligation towards the development and expansion of that University.

Project 75.—This project includes such schemes as financial assistance to students (scholarships/loans, etc.), development and expansion of adult education, educational planning, development of school broadcasting, modern aids centre, etc. The Government will continue the promotion and administration of schemes for the financing of University students involving award of scholarships, bursaries and loans to qualified and deserving students as a positive step towards the development of manpower to meet the National Objectives.

The estimated cost of these programmes for the Four-Years is £400,000. This is in addition to schemes presently operated under recurrent budgets and Federal Government Scholarships, etc.

The phasing of the outlay is as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
70	Expansion of Primary Education ..	—	240.00	300.00	260.00	800.00
71	Expansion of Secondary Education ..	55.00	38.00	259.00	248.00	600.00
72	Trade Centres	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	600.00
73	College of Arts, Science and Technology	220.00	100.00	145.00	70.00	535.00
74	Development of University	339.00	426.00	214.00	300.00	1,279.00
75	Other Educational Programmes ..	—	100.00	100.00	200.00	400.00
	Total .. .. £	714.00	1,009.00	1,218.00	1,278.00	4,214.00

CHAPTER 19

HEALTH

Project No.	Title of Project	Outlay in £N'000 1970–71	1970–74
76	Calabar Specialist Hospital	200.00	950.00
77	Expansion of Medical Stores	50.00	50.00
78	Rural Health Programme	70.00	700.00
	Total .. .. £	320.00	1,700.00

Project 76.—There is an urgent need for a Specialist Hospital in the State. Since the cost of building a good one will be rather high, of the order of £3½ million, this project will be phased over two Plan Periods. The project therefore envisages the building of new specialist units for Surgery, Paediatric, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Tuberculosis, Dental Surgery, Anaesthesia, Opthalmology and Hygiene in stages. An outlay of £950,000 is inserted for the first phase, details of which will be worked out. Besides the improved medical services that will be provided, advanced medical personnel of all grades will be trained in this hospital. It is hoped to obtain Federal Government assistance, as well to implement this programme.

Project 77.—An outlay of about £50,000 has been allowed for the expansion of existing Government Medical Store at Calabar which is now quite inadequate. Voluntary Agency Hospitals will continue to buy their drugs anywhere within the provisions of the Health Scheme.

Project 78.—This project visualizes a bold effort to extend effective routine medical facilities to the rural areas. The programme envisages the conversion of some twenty-five Dispensaries into Rural Health Centres and Polyclinics. Each of the fourteen Divisions in the State will have two of such Health Centres while some additional ones will be built in emergency area of Eastern Ibibio Ikono, Abak and Ikot Ekpene. Mobile clinics will also be provided under this scheme. Each Health Centre will consist of a Dispensary with fourteen beds and a Maternity with eight to ten beds. Other facilities in the Centre will include—Child Welfare Ward, a Rehabilitation Home and a Rural Health Office. A capital outlay of £700,000 is provided.

PHASING OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

No. Project	Title of Project	Outlay in £N'000 1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total
76	Calabar Specialist Hospital	200.00	150.00	300.00	300.00	950.00
77	Expansion of Medical Store	50.00	—	—	—	50.00
78	Rural Health Programme	70.00	70.00	280.00	280.00	700.00
	Total .. .. £	320.00	220.00	580.00	580.00	1,700.00

CHAPTER 20

INFORMATION

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
82	Government Printing Press	100.00	250.00
83	Film Unit	10.00	60.00
84	Government Newspaper Corporation	30.00	150.00
85	Library	10.00	40.00
86	Radio Broadcasting Station	10*t*	10*t*
	Total .. .. £	150.00	500.00

Project 82.—The Government has no printing press of its own, and is using the Hope Waddell Press at present. This project is to enable the Government to acquire its own Printing Press. A capital outlay of about £250,000 has been allocated for this project and the break-down is as follows:—

	£
Building	80,000
Printing equipment and machinery	100,000
Typewriters, engineering tools, etc.	70,000
Total .. .. £	250,000

Project 83.—The South-Eastern State is in dire need of well equipped information media. One of such media is a film unit. The aim of this project, therefore, is to establish a full scale film unit with production, editing, camera, sound and related complements capable of enlightening the citizens on different Government activities. The details of the estimated costs are as follows:—

	£
Building	16,000
Equipment, etc.	48,400
Total .. .. £	64,400

Only £60,000 is inserted as outlay, in the hope that some outside assistance will be received for this project.

Project 84.—The South-Eastern State Government needs a newspaper which can adequately explain its policies to the people. It needs a news medium it controls to do the job. This action does not indicate that the public will be excluded, rather the public will be afforded ample opportunity to use the Newspaper. In order to implement this policy, a State Government Corporation has been mooted. A capital outlay of about £150,000 has been allocated for this project.

Project 85.—The project envisages a State Library at Calabar and Divisional Libraries at Uyo, Eket, Itu, Ogoja, selected on the basis of school population. Seven mobile libraries will be provided in other Divisions not included above. Books and equipment which were looted will be provided in the library at Ikot Ekpene. The estimated cost for this project is distributed as follows:—

	£
Calabar: Building	60,000
Equipment	8,000
Books	8,000
Uyo: Buildings, Books, Equipment	35,000
Eket: Buildings, Books, Equipment	35,000
Itu: Buildings, Books, Equipment	35,000
Ogoja: Buildings, Books, Equipment	35,000
Ikot Ekpene: Books	2,500
Seven Mobile Libraries at £4,500 each	31,500
Total	£ 250,000

Only £40,000 outlay is inserted in the hope that external assistance will be received for this project.

Project 86.—This project is designed to extend the local Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation service which is now limited to the State Capital of Calabar to all parts of the State. A token figure is inserted on the understanding that Broadcasting is a Federal responsibility. Furthermore, this State is awaiting a policy statement from the Federal Government with regard to State owned radio station. Until such a policy is issued, this State will rely on the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation to broadcast State news.

PHASING OF ESTIMATED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Project No.	*Title of Project*	£*N*'000 1970–71	£*N*'000 1971–72	£*N*'000 1972–73	£*N*'000 1973–74	£*N*'000 *Total*
82	Government Printing Press	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
83	Film Unit	10.00	10.00	—	40.00	60.00
84	Government Newspaper Corporation	30.00	25.00	25.00	70.00	150.00
85	Library	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
86	Radio Broadcasting Station	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*
	Total .. .. .. £	150.00	95.00	85.00	170.00	500.00

CHAPTER 21

OTHER SERVICES

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*	
		1970–71	1970–74
88	Mineral Survey	—	10t
89	Social Welfare	—	400.00
90	Financial Institutions	20.00	100.00
	Total .. .. £	20.00	500.00

Project 88.—Though few cases of mineral location in the State have been discovered/exploited, no detailed mineralogical survey of the State has ever been undertaken. Such surveys are essential for planned exploitation. This project envisages a detailed aerial survey of the State for these mineral deposits. External aid will be sought for this job. A token outlay of 10*t* is inserted in the understanding that this will be undertaken by the Federal Government under its programmes on Mining Sector.

Project 89.—As a result of the civil war there has been an increase in the number of orphans, destitutes and other people needing care and rehabilitation. The civil war also damaged the existing facilities for social welfare services. The policy objectives of this project therefore are:—

(*i*) Development and expansion of social welfare facilities.

(*ii*) Development and expansion of schemes to meet the needs of post-war resettlement.

The project envisages the establishment of Social Welfare Centres and facilities, Remand Homes, Approved School and Youth Centre at various places in the State. The break-down of the estimated cost of the project is as follows:—

	£
(*a*) One Social Welfare Head Office block	30,000
(*b*) Four Divisional Welfare Offices	48,000
(*c*) Three Remand Homes	75,000
(*d*) One Approved School for boys	150,000
(*e*) One Youth Centre	25,000
(*f*) Equipment for these Centres	28,000
(*g*) Special schemes for Orphanages and post-war resettlement	44,000
Total .. .. £	400,000

Project 90.—One of the major problems facing most businessmen in the State is lack of money capital to undertake or expand viable projects. In addition to the establishment of a State owned bank, Government will intensify its efforts to encourage the creation and expansion of credit institutions in the State in pursuance of the policy to supplement substantially the credit facilities available to small-scale indigenous industries and business. A central Loans Board has been established and will be further strengthened. An initial outlay of £100,000 is provided for this project in addition to provisions made under projects 26 and 48.

The phasing of the estimated outlay is as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Outlay in £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
88	Mineral Survey	—	10*t*	—	—	10*t*
89	Social Welfare	—	200.00	100.00	100.00	400.00
90	Financial Institutions	20.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
	Total .. .. .. £	20.00	230.00	125.00	125.00	500.00

SECTION IV.—FINANCING

CHAPTER 22

SOURCES AND SIZE OF FINANCE AVAILABLE FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Sources of Revenue	1970–71 (£'000)	1971–72 (£'000)	1972–73 (£'000)	1973–74 (£'000)	*Total* (£'000)
1. Revenue from Internal Sources:					
Recurrent Budget Surpluses	—	400	500	600	1,500
Development Fund Scheme	500	500	500	500	2,000
Marketing Board	1,000	1,650	1,700	1,650	6,000
State Bank	—	3	3	4	10
State Insurance	—	6	6	8	20
Agricultural Development Corporation	200	500	600	700	2,000
Domestic Borrowing	1,000	1,000	200	—	2,200
2. Additional Revenues from the Federal Government					
Grants	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*
Statutory Allocation	1,000	1,500	3,000	3,000	8,500
Rehabilitation Outlay	10*t*	10*t*	—	—	10*t*
3. Foreign Aid/Loan	1,500	1,500	1,000	340	4,340
4. *Add* Allowance for under-spending ..	1,791	53	209	947	3,000
Grand Total .. £	6,991	7,112	7,718	7,749	29,570

Out of a total planned capital outlay of £29.57 million which the current Plan requires for its successful implementation, about £25.2 million or 85.3 per cent. is expected to be contributed from internal sources. This amount includes a total of about £8.5 million which will come from the Federal Government in the form of Statutory Allocations from the Distributable Pool Account. Reimbursements for the execution of the State's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme are also expected. A modest estimate of about £4.3 million or 14.7 per cent. of the total Plan outlay is expected to be derived from official overseas sources in the form of Grants, Loans and Equity Capital. This amount, though a conservative estimate, is enough to fill the gap between locally available funds and the target level of the State's Development Plan. The proportion of the total outlay to be financed from internal sources shows that the Government realizes that its successful implementation depends on the amount of funds it can rake up from its own resources. In the following paragraphs, a critical examination of the sources from which the funds will be derived is made.

(*i*) *Recurrent Budget Surpluses.*—£1.5 million is expected to come from this source. This estimate is based on the fact that, with the end of the recent civil war, more and more people are returning to their original homes and are being assisted to resettle and resume their normal social and economic life. In Ikot Ekpene Division as well as in parts of Enyong and Abak Divisions which were deserted during the civil disturbances, normal life is being gradually resumed. Productive activities throughout the entire State are fast approaching the pre-war level. Those developments envisage a substantial increase in the size of the State's taxable

population and in the ability of the people to pay their assessments easily and promptly. More so, the recent Whitam's expert report on the "Review of the existing Machinery of Tax Assessment and Collection in the South-Eastern State" has streamlined useful suggestions and recommendations for the rationalization of the State's revenue and expenditure patterns. As at present, all Ministries and Government functionaries are busy reviewing the structure of their expenditures with the aim of locating and removing wastes and extravagance; new sources of revenue have been devised, old ones strengthened and the income tax base broadened to take in more people with the requisite ability to discharge this civic obligation. All indications now point to the possibility of the Government being able to, at least, balance its Budget in the 1970–71 financial year and thereafter realize some surpluses. A surplus of £1.5 million in the recurrent Budget of the remaining three years of the Plan is therefore reasonable estimate.

(*ii*) *The Development Fund Scheme.*—The inauguration of this scheme underlines the belief that people who want progress must be prepared to finance it. The people of the South-Eastern State, who have not only been looking for an opportunity to control their own affairs but also to expedite their development, have squarely met the challenge posed by this scheme. The scheme which has been successfully operated in its first year consists of a flat rate tax of £2 per head for more than 500,000 Schedule I tax payers and an average of about £3 per head for 50,000 Schedule II tax payers in the State. A total of £2 million is estimated to accrue from the scheme to finance the Plan.

(*iii*) *Marketing Board.*—The contribution from the Marketing Board to the Reconstruction and Development Fund is estimated at £6.0 million. This amount is to be derived from the yearly surpluses on the Board's trading operations. The Government, however, realizes that contributions from the Board will be highly influenced by the prevailing world prices of its export crops and the prices paid to primary producers. Steps are therefore being taken to enable exportable crops from the State to withstand world competition from rival commodities. For example, plans to re-activate all the Pioneer Oil Mills necessary for the processing of high grade palm oil have reached an advanced stage. Produce inspection will be diligently carried out. Primary producers will continue to be assisted by Agricultural extension workers to improve the quality of their holdings. The bottle-necks created on the evacuation of produce to the port of Calabar will be removed by the opening of the Calabar–Ikom Road, another road to link Calabar with the mainland and by the expansion of feeder roads leading to main produce areas. It is expected that before the end of the Plan Period, the Board will be able to achieve, and if possible, exceed its full annual potential target of exporting 200,000 tons of palm kernel, 60,000 tons of palm oil, 10,000 tons of cocoa and 10,000 tons of crude rubber.

(*iv*) *The Agricultural Development Corporation.*—Active rehabilitation of the Corporation's fourteen tree-crop plantations of oil palms, cocoa and rubber which had fallen into disuse during the war is now being undertaken. With all the plantations in full production, the Corporation is expected to exceed its traditional annual contribution of only 10 per cent. to the revenue of the State before the end of the Plan Period. The estimated contribution of about £2.00 million by the Corporation to the Development Plan in the next four years is therefore based on a conservative forecast.

(*v*) *The State Bank and the State Insurance Company* are new additions to the revenue yielding agencies of the State and are expected to perform very useful roles in the implementation of the Plan. They are expected to provide new sources of funds for investment in essential projects in the State. Only £30,000 is expected as contributions from the surpluses of these two Corporations to finance the Plan.

(*vi*) *Domestic Borrowing.*—The desire to bridge the uncovered gap in the State's Plan has made the Government to propose the launching of a domestic borrowing scheme. A total sum of £2.2 million is expected to be derived from this source. The scheme represents a

bold effort by the Government to call upon the people to lift themselves by their own boot-straps by contributing directly and voluntarily to the development of their areas. The first way of doing this will be to encourage the people to take up shares in certain viable projects run by the Government and/or Government Corporations. Projects like the proposed Coastal Shipping Scheme to be run by the Government sponsored South-Eastern Coastal Transport Company, the Hotel Scheme by the Hotel Management Board and the Palm Kernel Crushing Mill are ready examples. The second method will be for Government to guarantee loans from the local commercial banks for local businessmen who can show evidence of entrepreneurial ability in the running of their own business. For medium and large-scale projects like the tree-crop plantations and Government sponsored industrial projects, financial institutions like the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, the Central Bank of Nigeria and some commercial banks will be approached to give loans to be under-written by the Government for their successful operations. Such loans have already been offered to the Government for the building of hotels at Eket and Calabar respectively.

(*vii*) *Additional Revenue from the Federal Government.*—Funds from the Federal Government to assist the State in the implementation of its Reconstruction and Development Plan are expected to be paid in the following forms:

Road Grants/direct disbursement	£4.2 million
Rehabilitation	£5.7 million
Statutory Allocation	£8.5 million

The sum of £4.2 million is expected to be paid as grants or direct disbursement by Federal Government for work on the Calabar–Ikom Road and to open a new road that will link the port of Calabar with the six Divisions in the mainland where the bulk of the State's exportable commodities are produced. These two roads are so vital, not only to the economy of the State, but also to that of the whole nation, and it is expected that the Federal Government will willingly agree to take over these roads.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the physical damage done to the economy by the act of the recent civil war is expected to cost the Government a large amount of money. In addition to the Phase 1 programme on this which has already been forwarded to the Federal Government for implementation, another £5.7 million will be needed to continue with the programme. Other programmes will eventually be prepared, for example, one on the reconstruction of villages and towns destroyed by the war, as soon as the Federal Government makes its policy on them known.

£8.5 million is the amount assigned to capital development projects from the State's allocation to be made from the national distributable pool account during the four years of the current Plan life. A total of about £38 million is the estimated amount to accrue to the State from this source during the period. The prospect of a sizeable rise in the State's share from this source has recently increased following the discovery of mineral oil in commercial quantities in parts of the State and the new allocation formula proposed by the Federal Government. The Mobil Oil Company expects to produce about 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day from its oil finds in Eket Division and there are prospects that more oil finds will be struck in other parts of the State during the period of the Plan. This will certainly increase the amount of oil royalties payable to the State while the new allocation formula will increase its share from the distributable pool account.

FOREIGN AID

The past Nigeria's Six-Year Development Plan has clearly shown that funds which were expected from oversea sources to help in financing the Plan were not forthcoming as envisaged and that it is wrong to stall much hope on assistance from this source. However, with the general world interest generated by Nigeria's post-war reconstruction problems, the prospect of foreign aid to Nigeria, particularly to the war affected areas, has greatly improved. In spite

of this, the State has decided to err, if this is necessary, on the side of conservative estimate. Only about £4·34 million is expected to be derived from this source in the form of grants, loans and equity capital. This represents less than 15 per cent. of the estimated total outlay of the current Plan. The Government is, however, preparing its projects in the current Plan with a view to making as many of them as possible to satisfy the requirements of many aid agencies. The State's technical education programme, particularly the proposal to build a polytechnic and a school of agriculture, as well as the water supply scheme, are some of such projects which are already receiving favourable reactions. Several offers of assistance from foreign sources have already been made to the State for the operation of specific projects although the details are yet to be worked out in most cases. The Government is very hopeful that many friends of Nigeria will rally round it in this difficult period to help it to repair the damage done to the economy by the past unfortunate civil war in Nigeria.

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS TO FINANCIAL SOURCE:

A summary of projects by their probable sources of finance is as shown in the table below:—

SCHEDULE OF DETAILED SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Traditional Sources of State Revenue*	*State Government Loan Proposals*	*Local Contribution through Shares*	*Federal Government Grants/ direct disbursements*	*Foreign Aid/Loan*	*Total*
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1–21	Rehabilitation Outlay ..	—	—	—	5,727,000	—	5,727,000
34	School of Agriculture ..	372,000	—	—	—	800,000	1,172,000
48	Small-scale Industries Credit	—	200,000	—	—	—	200,000
50	Co-operative Fishery ..	63,000	—	87,000	—	—	150,000
51	Palm Kernel Plant ..	10 *t*	—	10 *t*	10 *t*	10 *t*	10 *t*
52	Hotels	550,000	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,550,000
58) 59)	Calabar–Ikom Road and Calabar–Itu Road ..	—	—	—	4,200,000	—	4,200,000
62	Coastal Shipping Scheme	710,000	—	300,000	—	—	1,010,000
63–65	Urban Water Supply ..	365,000	—	—	—	500,000	865,000
68	Mechanical Workshops	—	—	—	—	180,000	180,000
72–73	Technical Education ..	635,000	—	—	—	500,000	1,135,000
76	Calabar Specialist Hospital	450,000	—	—	10 *t*	500,000	950,000
81	Housing Scheme ..	500,000	400,000	—	—	500,000	1,400,000
—	Projects not elsewhere specified	7,895,000	213,000	—	8,500,000	1,360,000	17,968,000
—	*Add* Allowance for under-spending	3,000,000	—	—	—	—	3,000,000
	Total ..	£ 14,530,000	1,813,000	387,000	18,427,000	4,340,000	39,497,000

CHAPTER 23

OVERALL FINANCIAL BALANCES

PATTERNS OF PLAN OUTLAY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Project No.	*Sector*	*In £N'000*				
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	*Total*
	EXPENDITURE					
1–6	Rehabilitation: Primary Production	1,523.53	657.17	—	—	2,180.70
7–11	Rehabilitation: Trade and Industry	326.00	—	—	—	326.00
12–15	Rehabilitation: Works and Transport	2,327.30	500.00	—	—	2,827.30
16–20	Rehabilitation: Health	245.00	148.00	—	—	393.00
21	Rehabilitation: Reconstruction of Towns and Villages	—	—	—	—	10 *t*
	Total .. .. £	4,421.83	1,305.17	—	—	5,727.00
22–38	Agriculture	1,962.00	1,742.00	1,931.00	2,020.00	7,655.00
39–46	Live-stock, Forestry, Fishery ..	252.00	202.00	187.00	166.00	807.00
47–55	Trade and Industry	1,085.00	1,107.00	437.00	380.00	3,009.00
56	Electricity	—	—	—	—	10 *t*
57–62	Transport System	1,485.00	1,470.00	1,670.00	1,585.00	6,210.00
63–66	Water Supplies	370.00	405.00	670.00	595.00	2,040.00
67–69						
87	General Administration	263.00	312.00	185.00	175.00	935.00
70–75	Education	714.00	1,004.00	1,218.00	1,278.00	4,214.00
76–78	Health	320.00	220.00	580.00	580.00	1,700.00
79–81	Town and Country Planning ..	370.00	325.00	630.00	675.00	2,000.00
82–86	Information	150.00	95.00	85.00	170.00	500.00
88–90	Other Services	20.00	230.00	125.00	125.00	500.00
	Total .. .. £	6,991.00	7,112.00	7,718.00	7,749.00	29,570.00
	REVENUE					
1.	Internal Sources:					
	Recurrent Budget Surplus ..	—	400.00	500.00	600.00	1,500.00
	Development Fund	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00
	Marketing Board	1,000.00	1,650.00	1,700.00	1,650.00	6,000.00
	State Bank	—	3.00	3.00	4.00	10.00
	State Insurance	—	6.00	6.00	8.00	20.00
	Agricultural Development Corporation	200.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	2,000.00
	Domestic Borrowing	1,000.00	1,000.00	200.00	—	2,200.00
2.	Federal Government Source:					
	Grants	—	—	—	—	10 *t*
	Statutory Allocation	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	8,500.00
	Rehabilitation Outlay	10 *t*	10 *t*	—	—	10 *t*
3.	Foreign Aid/Loan	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	340.00	4,340.00
4.	*Add* Allowance for under-spending	1,791.00	53.00	209.00	947.00	3,000.00
	Total .. .. £	6,991.00	7,112.00	7,718.00	7,749.00	29,570.00

The State's internal financial resources alone cannot finance the Reconstruction and Development Programmes envisaged. Moreover the size of internal resources will be lean in the first two years of the plan, but in the third and fourth year the size of the revenue will increase.

When the financial resources from external and internal sources are considered, the total outlay for the Plan is likely to be met. Financial strains will occur in the first two years. To obviate this difficulty two main policies will be adopted:—

(*i*) the principle of priorities in the execution of projects;

(*ii*) the principle of campaigning for external aid and domestic borrowing during the early part of the Plan.

PRINCIPLE OF PRIORITIES

The first priority belongs to rehabilitation and reconstruction work generally. Detailed priorities for the development programmes will be worked out, but programmes:—

(*i*) which remove bottle-necks;

(*ii*) in the primary production sector; and

(*iii*) that give high employment opportunities

will be given high priority.

DOMESTIC BORROWING AND EXTERNAL AID

External aids can only be raised by the Federal Government on behalf of any State Government. It is intended to submit early, applications of the State for external technical aids, grants and loans to the Federal Government of Nigeria. Concerted efforts will also be made early to raise loans, equity and debentures as necessary from domestic markets.

SECTION V.—THE PRIVATE SECTOR

CHAPTER 24

INDICATIVE PLANNING AND GUIDELINES

Policies enunciated in the Four-Year Development Plan are geared toward stimulating production growth in the private sector, particularly in the field of agriculture and industry. Within the Plan Period the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, for example, will concentrate on large scale extension services. High quality yield seeds and seedlings will be provided to farmers. Farmers will be encouraged to expand maize, cassava and rice productions. Efforts will be made to encourage the expansion of the crops through incentive payment and Palm Grove and Rubber Rehabilitation Schemes.

2. In the industrial sector, even where the Government undertakes a programme, the private sector is encouraged to subscribe a certain percentage of equity capital. Every effort will be made to encourage private industries to come in. A well worked out credit scheme has been evolved to encourage and assist the growth of small-scale and cottage industries.

3. Co-operative Societies are given prominence in the Plan. The Farmers Co-operative and the Fishermen Co-operative are encouraged to expand their activities. Most modern equipment will be supplied, and better fishing and farming methods taught.

4. Road Projects are the most ambitious. The three sections will be linked to the State capital and the Port of Calabar. Other road links between administrative capitals and production centres are to be provided. Such a road network is sure to encourage and help expand service activities. Produce evacuation will be sped up and private farmers encouraged to bring in more produce.

5. The Federal Government has given guarantees which are sufficient to allay the fears of foreign investors as to the security of their investments. The South-Eastern State Government reiterates these guarantees and invites genuine foreign companies to invest in the State.

6. A South-Eastern State Agricultural Development Corporation has been formed to take over plantations and oil mills formerly owned by the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation. If full production is resumed, the volume of produce available for export will increase; foreign exchange will be earned, particularly from the export of cocoa, and returns from produce sales tax to the Government will also increase. In addition about 7,000 people will be gainfully employed in the estates and the oil mills.

7. The South-Eastern State Marketing Board has already started to stimulate production in the private sector, by helping to provide working capital to Produce Buying Agents. Lorries have been bought and given out to these agents on easy credit terms. Produce has started to roll and more private farmers have started to rehabilitate their plantations.

8. Owing to lack of refined statistics on the past performances of the private sector in the State, it is not possible to give a detailed breakdown of probable investment for this sector. But in view of the fact that in the past the bulk of out-put in the State came from this sector, it is estimated that about £30 million investment will be made by the private sector, i.e., slightly more than the public sector investment.

SECTION VI.—MANPOWER

CHAPTER 25

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC PROGRAMMES

The availability of trained manpower is a key to successful implementation of any Development Programme. The South-Eastern State Development Programme is no exception to this, and, as such, manpower requirements of the current Plan have received special attention.

2. On the whole, the South-Eastern State will not suffer from critical manpower shortage, during the Plan Period. The sudden collapse of the rebellion has freed most of this State's manpower once trapped behind rebel lines. Ministries which had been poorly staffed are now revitalized by the injection of some well experienced personnel. This may make Plan implementation a little easier.

3. A critical examination of the manpower needs of each sector of the Plan reveals that shortages do in fact occur in certain areas. Take the social sector for example, one discovers that this State is in dire need of Doctors, Specialist Doctors and Specialist Teachers to implement its health and educational programmes. There is shortage of Engineers of all grades and other technical personnel in the Ministry of Works and Transport. Shortages could be spot-lighted in the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

4. During the Plan Period, the Government is determined to utilize effectively the available manpower at its disposal. Foreign experts will be recruited through Technical Assistance Programme or through the United Nations to help design some of the project proposals. Short refresher courses will be provided to help up-grade the present staff in the Civil Service Training School just established, and in overseas through Technical Assistance Programmes.

5. The services of qualified personnel from sister States in the Federation will be used where critical shortages exist and the services of South-Easterners will be made available to other States in other areas.

6. Because of the shortage of technical personnel, the State has embarked upon the establishment of four Trade Centres, a College of Arts, Science and Technology, and a School of Agriculture. Emphasis will also be shifted in the educational programmes from academic oriented to job-oriented programmes. The successful implementation of such projects will help in future programmes.

7. An adequate evaluation of manpower needs of respective sectors has been hampered by lack of statistical figures and by lack of vehicles and other equipment for collecting, analysing and evaluating statistical information. The manpower forecast presented in tables below in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Works and Transport, and Ministry of Trade and Industry is limited in scope yet useful to indicate the quantity and quality of manpower required for project implementation in these sectors.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 1970-74

Post	Classification	Current 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Senior Staff not included elsewhere ..	P	15	25	26	27	28	29
Principal, Senior Agricultural and Agricultural Officers	P	13	26	28	30	31	32
Principal, Senior Fisheries and Fisheries Officer	P	3	6	7	7	8	10
Principal, Senior and Veterinary Officers	P	2	6	7	8	9	10
Principal, Conservators and Assistant Conservators of Forest	P	3	7	8	9	10	11
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Live-stock Superintendents ..	S 1	40	95	96	97	98	100
Agricultural, Fishery, Forest and Live-stock Assistants	S 1	70	97	143	184	203	243
Other Junior Staff	S 1, S 2	490	540	600	600	720	780
Subject Specialists and Experts ..	P	1	6	7	8	9	10

KEY: P. Professional.
S 1. Secondary Education and Better.
S 2. Less than Secondary Education.
• (Demonstrators, Nursery men, Field Overseers and Stock men, etc.).

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT FOR THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Post	Classification	Current Position 1968-69	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Senior Trade Officers	P	8	11	17	23	23
Deputy Registrar, Principal and Senior Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies ..	A	2	3	7	9	10
Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies	A	2	4	8	10	12
Other Co-operative Officers	S 1	8	20	29	42	44
Principal and other Senior Industrial Officers ..	A	—	2	2	2	2
Higher and other Senior Technical Officers ..	T	—	6	7	8	8
Industrial Technicians and Assistants	S 2	—	8	10	16	18
Industrial Officers	—	2	6	6	8	9
Deputy Permanent Secretary and other Administrative Officers	A	5	8	8	8	8
Subject Specialists and Experts: Trade Adviser, Research Advisers, Industrial Economist, Industrial Planning Experts and Adviser on Small Industries	P	—	5	6	8	8
Secretary Typist and other Technical Staff ..	S 1	10	15	16	20	20

KEY: P. Professional: University Education.
A. Administrative: University Education.
T. Technicians: Better than Secondary Education.
S 1. Secondary Education.
S 2. Less than Secondary Education.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS OF MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT, 1970–74

Staff	*Current Position* 1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
Engineering Staff						
Roads (Maintenance)	2	3	4	5	6	7
(New Capital)	1	4	6	7	8	9
Buildings						
Mechanical, Electrical, Maintenance ..	1	3	6	8	6	6
(and New Capital)	1	2	2	4	6	6
Water/Urban-Rural						
(Maintenance)	1	1	3	4	4	4
(New Capital)	—	2	4	4	6	6
Supporting Staff						
Roads (Maintenance)	6	15	30	60	65	80
(New Capital)	—	10	20	27	29	29
Buildings						
(Maintenance)	4	20	36	48	59	59
(New Capital)	—	135	142	142	142	142
Mechanical/Electrical						
(Maintenance)	18	36	48	60	70	76
(New Capital)	—	4	5	8	8	8
Waterworks						
(Maintenance)	—	26	36	40	48	54
(New Capital)	—	12	18	19	21	21
**Other Staff not included elsewhere*						
Roads (Maintenance) and New Capital ..	165	200	350	400	440	440
Buildings	63	135	250	320	360	385
Waterworks	8	100	140	160	170	178
Mechanical/Electrical	78	100	130	160	180	184

*This includes all grades of artisans, foremen, carpenters, fitters and welders, etc.

Section VII.—PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL

CHAPTER 26

RULES AND PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The execution of most of the projects requires a lot of technical knowledge and supervision. The proposals contained in the Plan will be implemented by the different Government Ministries, Departments and Public Corporations. These include the following bodies:—

(*i*) Agricultural Development Corporation.
(*ii*) Government Newspaper Corporation.
(*iii*) Housing Corporation.
(*iv*) The Marketing Board.
(*v*) South-Eastern State Coastal Transport Company and others.

2. A Ministry or a Corporation as a body owes it as a duty to the Government to see that approved programmes are executed judiciously and according to schedule. A Ministry or Department that is unable to keep to the schedule of action on the programmes (including financing) causes both financial and physical waste. The phasing of the programmes have been more or less evenly spread out with slightly heavier expenditure at the beginning of the Plan Period because early rehabilitation/reconstruction is imperative; but adequate financial resources will only be available towards the end of the Plan Period. A financial strain is therefore likely. Each Ministry should ensure that its programmes for any given year appear in the State's Capital Budget for that year. In cases of serious difficulties, the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction should be informed. It is the responsibility of executive bodies to initiate action for external-aid; and such requests should be made through the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, Calabar.

CO-ORDINATION AND CONTROL

3. In order to promote mutual understanding and easy co-ordination, a Working Party on Economic Development under the Chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will be established at official level. This will consist of the officials of the economic and executive Ministries. This working party will deal with questions arising from the implementation of the programmes. But while it will be the responsibility of each Ministry, Department or Corporation to execute/supervise the individual projects under its control, the overall co-ordination of activities will be carried out by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Supervision, co-ordination and control will therefore be effected through:—

(*i*) Programme and performance budgeting
(*ii*) Allotment System
(*iii*) Budgetary Control
(*iv*) Reporting System
(*v*) Reviews.

ALLOTMENT

Responsibilities for execution/supervision of the projects and programmes are assigned as follows:—

Executive Body	*Project Nos.*
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	5, 22–34, 39–46, 88
Ministry of Education	70–75

Ministry of Health 16–20, 76–78
Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs 82, 83, 85, 86
Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Welfare.. .. .. 87, 89
Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction .. 21
Ministry of Finance 90
Ministry of Surveys and Town Planning 55, 79, 80
Ministry of Trade and Industry 7–11, 47–54
Ministry of Works and Transport 12–15, 56–61, 63–69
Agricultural Development Corporation 1–4, 6, 35–38
Government Housing Corporation 81
Government Newspaper Corporation 84
Government Coastal Transport Company 62

CHAPTER 27

PROGRESS REPORTING AND PLAN REVISION

The Reconstruction and Development Programmes above are not inflexible, for while it is possible to forecast the course of economic events when all the operating factors are known, our state of development and our imperfect knowledge of the environment limit the accuracy of our forecasts for periods of two years and above. The programmes will therefore be subjected to constant review at the micro and macro-economic levels, to consider snags and bottle-necks and to make the necessary adjustments.

2. During the first year of the Plan, progress report on each project/programme will be made by the executing body at the end of six months and twelve months to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. In the subsequent years this report will continue to be made half-yearly. These reports will be appraised by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and will be submitted to the Executive Council. Progress will be measured in terms of physical and financial performance, and by completion in time schedule and achievement of the desired goals.

3. Allocations made in respect of each project will not be spent simply because they have been made. A great deal of reassessment will be made to provide a firmer basis for each allocation and expenditure. Proposals to establish new industries will be implemented after feasibility study has been undertaken and a careful financial analysis of the economic benefits of the project to the economy has been determined.

SECTION VIII.—CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 28

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMES AND DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAY

Project No.	*Sector/Title of Project*	*Total Allocation in £N'000*
	REHABILITATION PROJECTS—	
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION	
1	Rehabilitation of Oil Palm Plantations	860.34
2	Rehabilitation of Cocoa Plantations	495.38
3	Rehabilitation of Rubber Plantations	117.20
4	Rehabilitation of Pioneer Oil Mills	272.00
5	Replacement of Equipment at Abak Farm Institute	50.00
6	Obudu Cattle Ranch Rehabilitation	385.78
	Total £	2,180.70
	TRADE AND INDUSTRY	
7	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Pioneer Oil Mills	12.00
8	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Tree-Crop Farms	53.00
9	Rehabilitation of Co-operative Textile Mills	11.00
10	Rehabilitation of Cement Factory	200.00
11	Rehabilitation of Opobo Boatyard	50.00
	Total £	326.00
	WORKS AND TRANSPORT	
12	Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	1,817.30
13	Pontoon Ferries	100.00
14	Rehabilitation of Water Works	10.00
15	Reconstruction of Public Buildings and Replacement of looted furniture	900.00
	Total £	2,827.30
	HEALTH	
16	Repairs to Government Hospitals	73.00
17	Rehabilitation of Voluntary Agency Hospitals	180.00
18	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Mental Hospital	60.00
19	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of other Medical Institutions	60.00
20	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Leper Colony	20.00
	Total £	393.00

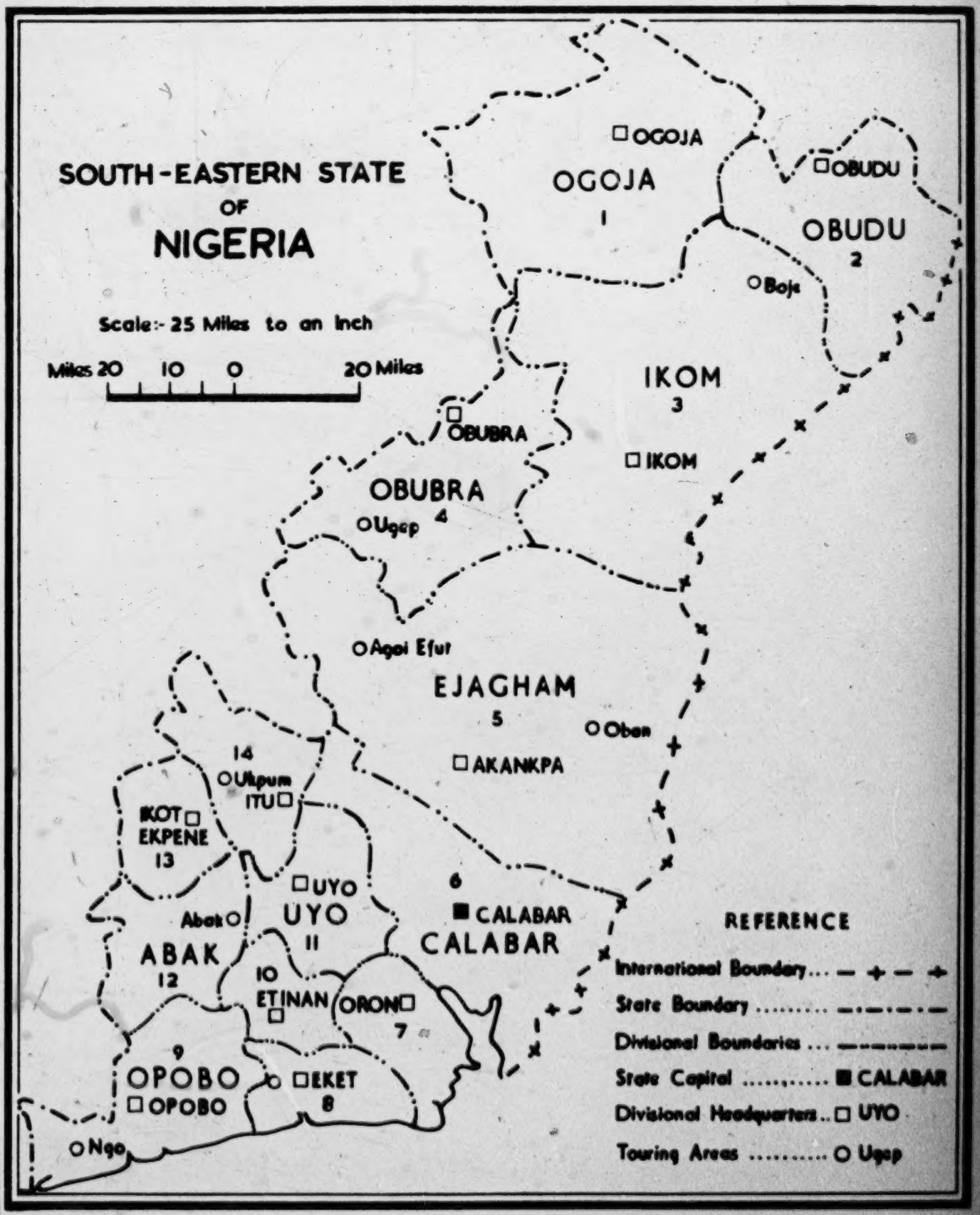
Project No.	*Sector/Title of Project*		*Total Allocation in £N'000*
	VILLAGES AND TOWNS		
21	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Towns and Villages		10t
	GRAND TOTAL—REHABILITATION	£	5,727.00
	DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS—		
	AGRICULTURE		
22	Food Production Extension Scheme		621.84
23	Swamp Rice Multiplication Scheme		118.01
24	Citrus Seedlings Production		25.43
25	Development of Market Gardens		8.51
26	Agricultural Credit Scheme		1,500.00
27	Agricultural Engineering Projects		778.00
28	Rubber Planting Scheme		259.00
29	Cocoa Planting Scheme		1,134.00
30	Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme		622.00
31	Soil and Land Use Survey		300.00
32	Special Agricultural Development Scheme		323.46
33	Agricultural Information		30.25
34	School of Agriculture		1,172.00
35	Expansion of existing Cocoa Plantations		96.50
36	Modernization and Development of Mechanical Workshops		196.00
37	Rice Milling Scheme		350.00
38	Purchase of Dunlop Plantation		120.00
	Total	£	7,655.00
	LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERY		
39	Live-stock Extension Scheme		142.00
40	Poultry Centre		145.00
41	Animal Feed Mill Pilot Scheme		40.00
42	Veterinary Clinic, Offices and Quarters		99.00
43	Control Posts and Cattle Markets		45.00
44	Afforestation Programme		257.00
45	Purchase of Fishing Trawlers		60.00
46	Government Fish Pond/Farm Hatchery		20.00
	Total	£	807.00
	TRADE AND INDUSTRY		
47	Cocoa Wine Pilot Scheme		29.00
48	Small-scale Industry Credit Scheme		200.00
49	Pottery and Ceramics Workshop Pilot Scheme		20.00
50	Co-operative Fishery Scheme		150.00
51	Palm Kernel Crushing Mill		10t
52	Hotels and Catering		1,550.00
53	Garri Industry Pilot Scheme		60.00
54	Feasibilities Studies and Investment in New Industries		500.00
55	Industrial Estates		500.00
	Total	£	3,009.00

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMES AND DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAY—*continued*

Project No.	*Sector/Title of Project*		*Total Allocation in £N'000*
	FUEL AND POWER		
56	Electricity		101
	TRANSPORT SYSTEM—ROAD TRANSPORT		
57	Up-grading and Improvement of Feeder Roads		3,000.00
58	Calabar–Ikom Road		101
59	Calabar–Itu Road		101
60	Eket–Minya–Opobo Road		700.00
61	Ogoja–Boki–Ikom Road		1,500.00
	Total	£	5,200.00
	WATER TRANSPORT		
62	Ferries, Lighters and Tugs	£	1,010.00
	WATER SUPPLIES		
63	New Urban Water Supplies		600.00
64	Completion of Urban Water Schemes		65.00
65	Improvements and Extensions of existing Urban Water Schemes		200.00
66	Rural Water Supplies Scheme		1,175.00
	Total	£	2,040.00
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS		
67	Public Buildings		640.00
	MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING		
68	Workshops and Equipment		180.00
	MANPOWER TRAINING FACILITIES		
69	Workshops, Buildings and Equipment		10.00
	EDUCATION SECTOR		
70	Expansion of Primary Education		800.00
71	Expansion of Secondary Education		600.00
72	Trade Centres		600.00
73	College of Arts, Science and Technology		535.00
74	Development of the University		1,279.00
75	Other Educational Programmes		400.00
	Total	£	4,214.00

Project No.	*Sector/Title of Project*	*Total Allocation in £N'000*
	HEALTH SECTOR	
76	Calabar Specialist Hospital	950.00
77	Expansion of Medical Stores	50.00
78	Rural Health Programme	700.00
	Total .. .. £	1,700.00
	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	
79	Survey and Town Planning	500.00
80	Survey Equipment	100.00
81	Housing Scheme	1,400.00
	Total .. .. £	2,00.000
	INFORMATION	
82	Government Printing Press	250.00
83	Film Unit	60.00
84	Government Newspaper Corporation	150.00
85	Library	40.00
86	Radio Broadcasting Station	10*l*
	Total .. .. £	500.00
	FIRE SERVICE	
87	Fire Service	105.00
	OTHER SERVICES	
88	Mineral Survey	10*l*
89	Social Welfare	400.00
90	Financial Institutions	100.00
	Total .. .. £	500.00
	GRAND TOTAL, DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .. .. £	29,570.00

NOTES



Drawn by S.E.S. Survey, Calabar, Oct, 1970